The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9138.—VOL. LVI. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, 11th August, at the residence, of her parents, Waterloo Cottage, Strawberry Hills, the wife of EDWARD WALTER ARMSTRONG, of a daughter.

On the 27th August, at Eden Cottage, Tamworth, Mrs. NATHAN GOUGH, of a daughter.

On the 28th of August, at 129, South Head Road, the wife of H. C. BOUSFIELD, of a daughter.

On the 31st August, at 198, George-street North, Mrs. IDES, of a daughter.

On the 31st August, at her residence, Fitzroy Inn, Nattai, the wife of D. REES, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st instant, at Bathurst, Mrs. W. C. GRENVILLE, of a daughter.

On the 1st instant, at Manly Beach, Mrs. T. REES, of a son.

On Sunday, 1st instant, at Darling-street, Balmain, the wife of ALEXANDER MILLER, of a son, still-born.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Bourke-street, Mrs. D. L. LLOYD, of a son.

On the 3rd instant, at Newcastle, Mrs. D. T. BISHOP, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th August, at Wallangra, M'Intyre River, by the District Registrar, Mr. THOMAS PERRAULT, of Gragin, to MARGARET BATES BAYES, youngest daughter of Mr. William Bryce, M'Intyre Stores and Hotel, Wallangra.

On the 29th August, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. GEORGE EDWARD WAKEFIELD, steamship City of Adelaide, to WINIFRED, second daughter of the late Mr. J. N. WEBSTER, of Goulburn.

On the 4th instant, by special license, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Cook, Wellington, T. FRAWLEY, Esq., Union Stores, Bathbo, to BURALEA ALICE BOLAND, third eldest surviving daughter of Mr. T. Boland, of Springwood.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd of August, at the Weatherboard, ELIZA JANE, infant daughter of JAMES YOUNG, aged 13 months.

On Monday, the 2nd instant, at her residence, Darling-street, Balmain, HONORA, the beloved wife of ALEXANDER MILLER, of apoplexy.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS until the 7th September, inclusive:—

FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.

MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.

Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on FRIDAYS; PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS.

Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.

FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY (via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE).

MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS,
REDUCED FREIGHTS TO BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, AND ROCKHAMPTON.

TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, Saturday night, at 6 (detained at the request of passengers); and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Leichardt, to-night, Wednesday, at 11; and Collaroy, to-morrow night, Thursday, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Leichardt, to-night, Wednesday, at 11.

TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Leichardt on Saturday night.

TO MANNING RIVER.—Diamantine, Monday afternoon, at 4. Freight on maize, is 6d per bag. All freights payable in Sydney.

TO BRISBANE.—Telegraph, Saturday night, at 8 (detained at the request of passengers); and Leichardt, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia, Monday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Saxonia, Monday afternoon, at 5; and Balclutha, Thursday, 12th instant, at 5 p.m.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Saturday afternoon, at 3.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, Tuesday, 10th instant. At reduced rates of freight.

FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO PIONEER RIVER AND PORT DENISON.—Tinonee, about Wednesday, 4th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
REGULAR COMMUNICATION, AT REDUCED FREIGHTS.

One of the Company's steamships leaves Sydney every FRIDAY for Brisbane, Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton, returning from Rockhampton every MONDAY, and from Brisbane every FRIDAY. Return tickets issued for the entire route, or any portion thereof.

The steamship LADY YOUNG, will be dispatched on FRIDAY, 6th September, at 5 p.m., for BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.

For further particulars apply to

W. WESTGARTH, Manager.

Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—To BOILER MAKERS.—TENDERS are invited (not later than FRIDAY, 6th instant, at 9 o'clock a.m.) for the supply of a funnel for the steamship Queensland, as per specification, which can be seen and all other particulars obtained on application to

T. SUMMERBELL, Marine Superintendent Q. S. N. Company.

Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

CLARENCE and N. R. S. N. CO'S Steamship HELEN M'GREGOR, for GRAFTON, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.

C. WISEMAN, Manager.

Offices—Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. S. N. CO.—For MACLEAY RIVER, via Newcastle, the GRAFTON, on THURSDAY, at 10 p.m.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, every FRIDAY, at 8 a.m. Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM to PORT STEPHENS.—The BLACK SWAN, every MONDAY, at 6 p.m. Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM to MELBOURNE (calling at TWOFOLD BAY).—The fast and powerful steamship YOUNGS, John Pain, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, TO-MORROW, at noon.

Passages at the following rates, viz:—

Saloon	£4	0	0
Ditto return	7	0	0
Steerage (further reduction)	1	10	0

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

RICHMOND RIVER to Pelican Tree and Lismore.—Schooner WALLABY. Apply Baltic Wharf.

DARKWATER CREEK and FREDERICKTON, Macleay River.—FLYING CLOUD, from Victoria Wf.

TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, WEDNESDAY, 4th September. Victoria Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER, Kempsey, and Darkwater Creek, TITANIA, This Evening. T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and BAFFLE CREEK.—The JULIA, having the chief portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR NORMAN AND ALBERT RIVERS, GULF OF CARPENTARIA, calling at BOWEN, CLEVELAND BAY, and SOMERSET, CAPE YORK.—The favourite regular trader ELLESMERE, J. Lake, commander, will be despatched not later than 8th SEPTEMBER. Shippers are requested to commence shipments AT ONCE.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; to JOHN FRAZER and CO., York street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Schooner LISMORE, Captain Woods. For freight, C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-st.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Schooner ESCORT, Captain Nicholson. For freight apply C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

FOR HOKITIKA direct.—Schooner PERCY. For freight or passage, C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, for PORT COOPER, Clears and sails TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature at once. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The clipper brig PAKEHA, J. Robinson, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. Shippers are particularly requested to make their arrangements AT ONCE.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.
MORUYA.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at noon.
KIAMA.—Illaleng, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illaleng, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS, NEWINGTON, SUBIACO, &c.

The favourite steamers EMU, ADELAIDE, PELICAN, and CYGNET, or YSABEL, daily,
From PATENT SLIP WHARF, off KING-STREET:
To PARRAMATTA—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, and 5.
To RYDE—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From RYDE—7.40, 8.30, 9.30, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, 5.40

Calling at all intermediate wharves.

FARES AT THE USUAL LOW RATES.

ONLY VESSEL for HOKITIKA WHARF direct.—The fine schooner ELIZABETH, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The magnificent clipper ship DUNDONALD, R. Kewley, commander, being under engagement for the above port, will meet with quick dispatch.

For light freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The first-class favourite ship LIBERATOR, 695 tons register, J. H. Vollar, commander, having all her dead weight and a quantity of her wool on board, will be dispatched on 25th September.

Wool received at Marsden's Shed.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Vollar, on board, Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—For Gold and Passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons, T. Barnet, commander, will Sail on MONDAY, the 9th instant; one Cabin in saloon still disengaged.

Apply to Captain BARNET, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FIRST SHIP for LONDON—to follow the Nineveh.—For Wool, Gold, Light Freight, and Passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship STRATHDON, having completed her last passage from London hence in 78 days and having the whole of her dead weight down, will have quick dispatch. Has magnificent saloon accommodation and room for about twenty intermediate passengers, should early application be made. Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply to Captain PILE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

FOR LONDON.—The ALEXANDER DUTHIE.

This magnificent new clipper ship will be dispatched as above, on the 1st November. The saloon accommodation is roomy and superb.

Families proceeding to England will find this a desirable opportunity.

Apply on board to Captain Douglass; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

IMPORTANT to SHIPPERS of WOOL and other PRODUCE from the PLAINS OF PROMISE.—For LONDON, from the GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—The fine A1 clipper barque QUEENSLAND, 413 tons register, Edward Murray, commander, will be despatched from Sydney, early in September, calling at Port Denison, for Sweer's Island, Gulf of Carpentaria, and will take from thence wool, tallow, and other produce, for London, with the option of transhipment at Singapore or Mauritius.

Rates of Freight:

Sydney to Port Denison ..... 40s per ton
Sydney or Port Denison, to the Gulf. 60s per ton.
Gulf to London (including expenses of transhipment, if any).

Wool, 2d per lb
Tallow, hides, or beef, 100s per ton.

Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of the steamer Pioneer, sent for the purpose of opening communication between Sweer's Island and the various rivers of the Gulf.

Bills of lading will be signed through to London, and transmitted from the Gulf by express for Port Denison, whence being telegraphed, liberal advances will be made on application to the undersigned.

Insurance can be effected throughout.

Apply to R. TOWNS and CO; or to J. G. MACDONALD and CO., Victoria-chambers; and at Bowen, Port Denison.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS, for San Francisco, Bombay, and Calcutta. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSEL, to load Coal in Newcastle for Wellington, N.Z. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

WANTED, to Charter VESSELS for Adelaide or Wallaroo; highest freights given. GEORGE HEWISON, Shipping Agent, Newcastle.

WANTED, to charter a smart VESSEL, from 120 to 150 tons, for a voyage to the South Sea Islands and back. R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP CINGALA, for London.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by THURSDAY, 5th instant, or they will not be paid. YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

COAL.—To SHIPMASTERS and others.—TENDERS are required for the supply of 2000 tons of Newcastle COAL (Lambton, Waratah, or Wallsend), delivered at Port Louis, Mauritius. The coal to be shipped in three or four cargoes in successive months. The best description only of coal to be shipped, and each cargo to be accompanied with a certificate of quality. The coal to be delivered alongside into lighters in the harbour of Port Louis, and delivery to be taken at rate of 50 tons per day.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

COMERANG, STEAM-TUG.—Masters and Agents of vessels are informed that this vessel is available as a STEAM-TUG, either in harbour or at sea, and, from her great power, can be relied upon for the towage of the largest ships. Charges at the lowest rates.

Apply to Messrs. J. B. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the offices of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company.

Steamers open for Charter on favourable terms for Excursions and Picnics.

MARINE SURVEYOR.—The undersigned begs to inform merchants, shipowners, and agents that he has commenced business as Marine Surveyor, and from his long experience as commander of sailing vessels and steamers, trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public support.

JOHN GARDYNE, 6, Custom House-buildings.

TO ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS.—Tenders for REPAIRS to the boilers and machinery of the steamship TITAUA, 1426 tons register, now lying moored in Johnston's Bay.

Tenders are hereby invited for performance of all the necessary works, including labour and material, for putting the boilers and engines of the steamship Titaua into a state of full and efficient repair, and such as shall enable the vessel to leave the port with a first-class certificate, calculated for lengthened service of not less than two years.

Parties desirous of tendering will be afforded every reasonable and necessary facility for making an accurate estimate and examination of the work necessary to be done, but tenderers must be prepared to accept the responsibility of any possible contingencies that may arise in breaking out old work, as the tender must state a fixed sum total for the entire work, fore and clear of any extras whatever.

Tenderers will be required to fix a time, within which they will undertake the completion of the work, and must also be prepared to find (if so required) adequate security for same.

The lowest, or any, tender, not necessarily to be accepted.

Payments will be made in net cash, on satisfactory completion of the contract.

Any further information required may be obtained from Captain CLARK, at the office of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed by noon of WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

BEILBY and SCOTT, Agents.

WHARFAGE RATES REDUCED.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Vessels from one hundred to a thousand tons, at ten pence per ton inward, and wool at two pence per bale. Free storage for all perishable goods. Large accommodation for timber, ships, &c., &c., with four jetties for discharging.

A. WHEELER, Market Wharf.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—NOTICE.—The first Monthly MEETING of Members will be held at the Club Rooms, on the MORNING of THURSDAY next, the 5th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, upon business of importance.

By order,

G. H. HOWELL, Honorary Secretary.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that this Bank allows interest to its customers, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.

By order of the Board,

J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

£100 LEGACY.—HANNAH BAKER, daughter of WILLIAM and SUSANNAH BAKER, of Overaley Green, in the Hamlet of Arrow, Warwickshire, and who emigrated to Australia about the year 1850, may receive a Legacy of £100, on applying to Messrs. TYNDALL, JOHNSON, and TYNDALL, Solicitors, of Birmingham, England.

EDWIN H. BOTTRELL, send your address to X., HERALD Office. Good news from home.

MR EDWARD WINDSOR (late of Melbourne) will oblige by calling on GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street, immediately.

TO JAMES GEORGE BABTIS, of Hobart Town, Tasmania.—You will hear of something to your advantage by applying to WILLIAM STEVENS, Rowbes-street, Forbes, Lachlan; or to Messrs. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Sydney, New South Wales.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Monthly MEETING of this Society will be held at the Australian Library, Bent-street, THIS EVENING, 4th of September, at 8 o'clock p.m. Business:—Election of new members; paper, by S. H. Wintle, Esq., "On the Bones found in a Cave at Glenorchy, Tasmania," to be read by Gerard Krefft, Esq., with additional remarks and specimens. Paper "On the Auriferous and other Mineral Districts of Northern Queensland," by the Rev. W. B. Clarke.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The usual Monthly MEETING of the Society will be held THIS EVENING, in the School of Arts, for the exhibition of plants, flowers, fruits, &c., and for the reading of essays and papers. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

J. GELDING, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S Presbyterian Institute.—MEETING TO-NIGHT. Essay—"The Influence of Theatres."

THE ANNIVERSARY of the PRIMITIVE METHODIST SABBATH-SCHOOL, Kent-street will take place next LORD'S DAY, September 8th. The Rev. J. H. DASH will preach in the morning, at 11; and in the evening at 7 o'clock. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a service will be held, when a number of select pieces will be recited, and hymns sung by the children.

On MONDAY EVENING, a Public Tea will be provided, at half-past 6. Tickets, 1s 6d each.

THE UNITED FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—The Board of Directors hereby call and convene a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, to be held at the Office of the Company, No. 325, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of transacting the undermentioned business, namely, to consider and decide upon amendments to be proposed in the following clauses of the Deed of Settlement, that is to say, the 1st, 52nd, 53rd, 62nd, 65th, 71st, 73rd, 87th, 93rd, 109th, 119th, 135th, 136th, 142nd, and 149th clauses.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

Sydney, 28th August, 1867.

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING, To-night, at Temperance Hall. Mr. C. J. Law will preside.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—A MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Rooms, THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week, to get up SWEEPS, &c., on the various events for Randwick. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

J. HERALD, Secretary.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—The usual MONTHLY PAYMENT falls due on MONDAY, 9th September.

The Society is prepared to make IMMEDIATE ADVANCES according to the rules.

BALLOTING FOR ADVANCES to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

By order of the Board,

JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.

267, George-street, 23rd August.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—I, SYDNEY GERALD FLETCHER, of the Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe, near the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, a Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply, on the last day of the ensuing term, to their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Court.

Dated this thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

S. G. FLETCHER.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, ANDREW HARDIE M'CULLOCH, the younger, of Edgecliff Road, Woollahra, near Sydney, lately serving under articles of clerkship to ANDREW HARDIE M'CULLOCH, of 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, Solicitor, and subsequently under assignment to THOMAS SALTER, of 125, King-street, Sydney, Solicitor, intend to apply on the last day of this present term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Dated this third day of September, A.D. 1867.

A. H. M'CULLOCH, Jun.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.—Mr. EDWARD RAMSAY, 279, George-street, Sydney, is authorised to collect subscriptions on behalf of this Society.

GEORGE F. WISE, Honorary Secretary.

FAIRFIELD SCHOOL, WINDSOR.

The Rev. C. F. GARNSEY, having accepted the Incumbency of St. Matthew's, Windsor, is prepared to treat with any person for the transfer of this School, who may be competent to carry on the work. References required. Full particulars may be obtained on application to W. T. PINHEY, Esq., Pitt-street, Sydney; or to the Rev. C. F. GARNSEY, Fairfield, Windsor.

SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Bishopthorpe House, Glebe Road.—Conducted by Mrs. NICHOLS, assisted by a competent resident governess and best available masters. The instructions will combine a thorough English education, with all the usual accomplishments of a first-class finishing school. Mrs. Nichols respectfully solicits the patronage of families resident on the Glebe and surrounding districts.

SPANISH GUITAR.—Mrs. E. JOHNSON (Pupil of Schulz and Regondi) gives LESSONS at her residence, 178, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP.—The Examination for a Scholarship, for Students entering the University in February next, will take place during the first week in December. For particulars apply to the Warden.

THE undersigned begs to notify that his business connection with ROBERT TOWNS, Esq., of Sydney, having ceased from this date, so far as the late partnership of J. M. BLACK and CO., of Cleveland Bay, Queensland, is concerned, all the liabilities of the late firm will be liquidated by the said R. TOWNS, to whom all debts now owing to said firm must be paid. Any private accounts against the undersigned are requested to be forwarded to the care of J. R. COWAN, Esq., Solicitor, Townsville, for liquidation.

J. M. BLACK.

Sydney, August 28th, 1867.

TO PLUMBERS.—TENDERS required to lay on water three houses, and furnish new piping, &c., for other four. Apply H. H., 164 King-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received, until 19th September, for the Erection of a Stone Dwelling-house, &c., at Coogee. Plans and specification with the Architect, F. H. EBUSS, 234, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for erecting an Italian VILLA, at Randwick. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted. O. H. LEWIS, Architect, 392, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 13th of September for the Erection of a Presbyterian Church at Ashfield. Masons' work may be tendered for separately. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO CARPENTERS and JOINERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Wood Work in completion of a Shop in William-street. Specification may be seen at BILL'S Factory, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, where Tenders are to be sent on or before SATURDAY, the 7th September.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, up to the 16th instant, for the Carpenters', Joiners', and finishing trades of Balmain-chambers to be erected in George street, next to the London Chartered Bank. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Offices of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TENDERS are required for the erection and completion of a large Hall, for the St. John's Lodge, M.U., Newtown. Separate tenders will be received for excavation, drainage, masonry and brickwork, in one sum; and all finishing trades in one sum; or the whole in one sum. All information can be obtained at Mr. W. H. PRATT'S, Newtown. Sealed tenders to be sent, addressed "Tenders Odd Fellows Hall, Newtown," on or before TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

THOMAS PERCIVAL, Secretary.

£8000 TO LEND, at 7 per cent., on approved freehold security; also several smaller sums. Apply H. B. BRADLEY, Margaret-street.

MONEY TO LEND, at current rates. T. Brereton Watson, solicitor and notary, Lloyd's-Chambers.

SEVERAL sums of MONEY for investment. Mr SALTER, Solicitor, 125, King-street.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 126, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s. in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

Bills of sale on furniture, &c., without possession or any other available security.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

FROM £100 TO £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, 7 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

W. CHATFIELD, Stock and Share Broker, 69, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Victoria Government 6 per cent. DEBENTURES, due 1883.

J. MULLENS 131, Pitt-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—To the Shareholders of the Union Investment and Building Society.

Notice is hereby given, that the Offices of the Society are REMOVED from 309, George-street, to Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

By order of the Board,

J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

31st August, 1867.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—To the Shareholders of the Phœnix Investment and Building Society.

Notice is hereby given, that the Offices of the Society are REMOVED from 309, George-street, to Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

By order of the Board,

J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

31st August, 1867.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—To the Shareholders of the Alliance Investment and Building Society.

Notice is hereby given that the Offices of the Society are REMOVED from 309, George-street, to Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

31st August, 1867.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Offices of the undersigned are REMOVED from 309, George street, to Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

J. R. TREEVE

SYDNEY CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Offices of this Company are REMOVED from 309, George-street, to Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

31st August.

NOTICE.—All claims against the estate of the late Mr. ANDREW THOMPSON, of West Maitley, Dapto, must be sent in immediately; and ALL PARTIES indebted thereto are requested to pay the same without delay to EVAN R. EVANS, Penrose Villa, Dapto, executor of the late Mr. Andrew Thompson.

NOTICE.—All CLAIMS, for any cause, against the estate of the late Captain S. H. WILSON, are requested to be forwarded, under cover to JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor to the Estate, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney. August 29th, 1867.

NOTICE to the Public not to give any Credit on our account.

ISAAC NEWBURY and MARY NEWBURY, Chippendale.

I HAVE THIS DAY admitted Mr. WALTER SEWELL BUZACOTT to an interest in my business of Ship Chandler. It will in future be carried on as A. B. ARMSTRONG and CO. September 2nd, 1867.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a fortnight ago, GOLD REVOLVING BROOCH, with Likenesses. Mrs. ORR, Sussex street South.

LOST, on the 1st, a small white COCKATOO. Reward given Mr. BAKER, 124, South Head Road

LOST a KEY (Tann's patent), between Harnett and Bent streets. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at 66, Tupo-terrace, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo.

STOLEN or Strayed, from Stanmore, a Grey HORSE, branded 5 over R on near shoulder. £1 Reward if strayed, and £5 if stolen, on conviction of the thief.

CHARLES WYNDOW, Stanmore

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Burwood, a Roan HORSE, blaze down face, off hind foot white, branded C8E on shoulder. 10s reward, if strayed; £1, if stolen, on conviction. J. ATWELL, Post-office, Burwood.

STOLEN or Strayed, from Camperdown, two HORSES. Black colt branded Mi near shoulder. Mi under saddle. Grey colt, JR near shoulder. 10s reward if strayed, and £5 on conviction of the thief. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Captain Cook Hotel, opposite St. John's College.

LEFT at No. 5, Wynyard-square a large PARCEL, supposed to be a portrait. The owner can have it by giving a description and paying for this advertisement.

CAME ASTRAY, GOAT and KIDS. Owner can have them by paying expenses 110, Stanley street.

FOUND, a Pipe LOG, 40 feet long. Apply 29, King-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

RANDWICK SPRING MEETING, 1867.

SATURDAY, 31st AUGUST, and 5th, 6th, and 7th SEPTEMBER.

PATRON—His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.
PRESIDENT—The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., &c., &c.
VICE-PRESIDENT—Alfred Cheeke, Esq.
STEWARDS—The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.; Richard Jones, Esq.; The Hon. W. M. Arnold, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Waddy; John Lee, Esq.
JUDGE AND HANDICAPPER—John Lackey, Esq., M.L.A.
STARTER—Richard H. Roberts, Esq., M.L.A.
ACTING CLERK OF THE COURSE—W. G. Honfrey, Esq.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Buchan Thomson, Esq.

SECOND (CUP) DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—The SHORTS, (handicap) of 5 sovs each, h ft, 50 sovs added; ¾ mile. 10 subs.

Second Race.—To start at 2.—The LADIES' CUP, value 20 sov, with 50 sov added to a sweepstakes of 5 sov each; 1 mile. 3 subs.

Third Race.—To start at 3.15.—The SPRING METROPOLITAN MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sov; 1¼ mile. 14 subs.

Fourth Race.—To start at 4.—The GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES (handicap) of 20 sov each, 8 ft, 250 sov added; 2 miles. 39 subs.

Fifth Race.—To start at 4.45 p.m.—The SQUATTERS' STAKES of 6 sov each, with 60 sov added; 1¼ mile. 6 subs.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH.

First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—The CRAVEN PLATE of 100 sov; 1¼ mile. 20 subs.

Second Race.—To start at 2.—The PRINCE OF WALES STAKES of 6 sov each, with 60 sov added; 1¼ mile. 11 subs.

Third Race.—To start at 3.15.—The A. J. C. (mares) PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sov each, h ft, with 100 sov from the A. J. C. added; 1¼ mile. 40 subs.

Fourth Race.—To start at 4.—The SYDNEY HANDICAP of 10 sov each, h ft, 100 sov added; 1¼ mile. 19 subs.

Fifth Race.—To start at 4.45.—The SCURRY STAKES of 2 sov each, with 25 sov added, for all horses; 1¼ mile. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £20, the amount if any, realised in excess of that sum to go to the fund. Post entrance, 1 sov, to close 10 minutes previous to the advertised time of starting.

FOURTH (PLATE) DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

First Race.—To start at 1 p.m.—The TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 40 sov, added to a sweepstakes of 4 sov each; ¾ mile. 9 subs.

Second Race.—To start at 1.45.—The GRAND STAND PLATE of 90 sov; 1¼ mile. 12 subs.

Third Race.—To start at 3.—The WAVERLEY HANDICAP of 8 sov each, h ft, 80 sov added; 1¼ mile. 17 subs.

Fourth Race.—To start at 3.45.—The RANDWICK PLATE of 200 sov; 3 miles. 11 subs.

Fifth Race.—To start as soon as possible after 4.45.—The FORCED HANDICAP of 5 sov each, 30 sov added, for all winners except those of the Scurry Stakes, for which, and all beaten horses, the entrance is optional, but acceptances obligatory. Entrances for such will close at 4.20; 1¼ mile. The winner to pay 5 guineas to the club.

All declaration of forfeit and non-acceptance must be in writing, and made at Mr Buchan Thomson's Office previous to 4 p.m. on the respective days named.

CHARGES AT THE GATE FOR ADMISSION TO THE COURSE.

Each person on foot or in vehicle	1s 0d
Horseman	2s 6d
Horse drawing	0s 6d
Pair of wheels	0s 6d

All Horses found loose on the ground will be impounded.

ADMISSION TO SADDLING PADDOCK AND GRAND STAND.

By Tickets—Gentlemen	10s 6d each
Ladies	5s 0d each
Children	2s 6d each

which may be obtained at the office of the Treasurer; of Mr. Moffit, stationer, Pitt-street; and at the office on the course.

Gentlemen's tickets for the last three days, 21s.

Trainers and Professional Jockeys will receive tickets of admission to the saddling paddock on application to the Secretary previous to 10 a.m.

One Groom will be admitted in charge of each racehorse.

No Horse whatever will be admitted into the saddling paddock on the plea of coming in with a racehorse.

Racehorses will enter the saddling paddock by the door at the west end.

No Equipages or Horses (racers excepted) will be admitted to the saddling paddock on any pretence whatever.

Members' Horses and Carriages will be admitted to the yard erected specially for them on Production of Members' Tickets.

No Omnibuses will be admitted inside the gate of the Course grounds.

No person shall be allowed to have Gambling Implements in their possession, or be allowed to use them on the course.

The admittance to the Course is subject to the regulations being complied with; any person infringing them or any of them will be liable to be ejected from the course.

Owing to the great inconvenience arising from Owners, or Trainers failing to give notice of the withdrawal of horses in proper time, their attention is particularly requested to the following rule of the A. J. C., which will be rigidly enforced during the forthcoming meeting.—

VI. All persons intending to withdraw horses are required to give notice to that effect to the Secretary or Clerk of the Scales, at least half-an-hour before starting. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with this rule shall pay a fine, to be imposed by the Stewards, not exceeding 25 sovereigns, to the race fund, and no horse shall be considered struck out of his engagements unless such notice shall be given, but shall be liable for his whole stake.

The start for each race during the forthcoming meeting will take place punctually at the advertised time, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding, the warning bell will be rung four minutes previous to the saddling bell. The saddling bell seven minutes previous to the go to the post bell, and the go to the post bell will be rung in time for horses leaving the paddock to reach the starting post.

THE TIME on all occasions to be that indicated by the weighing room clock.

THE BELL last rung will be shown by the signal post, to which TRAINERS and JOCKEYS are enjoined to pay particular attention, in order that they, with the horse, may be ready to leave the paddock on the ringing of the "go to the post" bell; for in all cases

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at 25 minutes past 4 o'clock.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Private Secretary brought down messages from his Excellency the Governor

The PRESIDENT communicated the messages as follows :—

1. Conveying the Assent to the Border Customs Act, and the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Act

2. Conveying the Assent to the Newcastle Co-operative Steam tug Company's Act.

ARBITRATIONS FACILITATION BILL.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the Arbitrations Facilitation Bill be read a third time.

The bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly, with a message inviting its concurrence

POSTAGE LAWS.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Postage Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill. The bill, he said was the same bill which he had introduced in a previous session, and had passed a second reading, and had been taken into committee, when the President discovered that the bill contained that which rendered it desirable that it should be first introduced in the other branch of the Legislature. The postal law was now spread over four or rather five Acts, and in some instances these Acts repealed each other wholly or in part, so that the law was confusing, and frequently rendered it necessary to obtain the opinion of the Crown Law officers as to what really could be done in accordance with law. He proposed then wholly to repeal four of those Acts leaving the fifth, however, which related more to revenue than to postal management. The present law was not only deficient in its provisions, but actually impeded the working of the postal system. There was no provision for forwarding foreign correspondence otherwise than through the Post Office in London; and this matter had been pressed upon the attention of the Government of this colony by the Imperial Government on several occasions—the Imperial Government being set in motion in the matter by various European Governments affected, from India, Mauritius, and other dependencies of the British Empire there had been repeated applications with which the Government of this colony had been unable to comply in the present state of the law. There were other points on which they had been pressed to amend the law as provided in this bill—to facilitate the transmission of patterns, samples, &c—to reduce the registration fee on money letters, as had been done in the United Kingdom—and also to make compulsory the registration of letters supposed to contain valuables. This last he looked upon as one of the most important features of the bill. Although the registration of a letter could not ensure its safe delivery, yet it would enable the Government to trace a letter as registered from hand to hand, and this would be a great check upon the abstraction of valuable contents from letters, which was now but too frequent. He looked on it as a moral provision of great importance, as leading to remove temptation from the sub-ordinate officers of the Department. Another important provision related to the transmission of insufficiently stamped ship letters. The bill provided that if there was one half rate on a letter posted the letter should be transmitted leaving the balance to be collected at the place of delivery;—at present, if a letter was insufficiently stamped, there was no course open under the law other than to open the letter and return it to the sender—and as such letters were frequently posted within an hour of the departure of the mail, the course of post was lost. Another matter of importance was, that the bill provided for the establishment of money order offices; these were at present carried on under regulations framed by the Executive, but it was thought very desirable that they should be provided for by statute. These were the principal matters of amendment. To show the pressure which had been brought to bear on the Government of this colony, he would refer briefly to the mass of papers he held in his hand; and this was, he believed, the fourth despatch since he had held the office of Postmaster-General. It appeared that in 1862 the English and French Governments—after an agitation of the matter for some three years—entered into a postal convention as to voluntary prepayment of postage on letters, and the Imperial Government applied to this colony in order to carry out the convention, but in the state of the law the colony was unable to do so, and there had been repeated despatches since that period pressing the necessity of an amended postal law on the attention of the various Governments of the colony. Looking at the papers in his hand he saw a request from Victoria respecting the retransmission of mis-sent letters without prepayment of postage; another from the Imperial Government respecting the reduction of the registration fee on letters; another from Mauritius; another from India, and so on. In consequence of these repeated applications the opinion of the Crown Law officers had to be taken. The law in its present state rendered it necessary that the transmission of foreign letters should be through the British Post Office—and it was only by regarding the Post Office at Alexandria as a branch of the London Post Office, and the Post Office at Panama also as the London Post Office there, that the postal service with foreign countries could be carried on at all. He proposed to meet this difficulty first by the 10th clause of the bill, which, instead of fixing any rates of postage, gave to the Governor and Executive Council for the time being the power of fixing postage rates—within certain limits, however—the rates might be decreased, but they could not be increased beyond a certain amount. The 42nd clause gave power to the Government of this colony to make arrangements with foreign Governments so as to meet the difficulties which had been forced upon our attention by the Imperial Government, and the 29th clause provided for the compulsory registration of letters containing, or supposed to contain, valuables; and this clause empowered a person or, when he was closely of opinion that a letter contained valuables, to annex the registration stamp, and recover the value from the party to whom the letter was addressed. There was a provision that should the party refuse to pay, the letter might be opened in the presence of the Postmaster, and if it did not contain valuables, as supposed, the registration fee could not be enforced. There were several other matters provided for in the bill which he would not now detain them with. There was one matter, however, which was provided for in the English Postal law, and in that of Victoria, to the latter of which he must confess himself much indebted while framing this bill. He alluded to Post Office agencies, but he thought the time had hardly arrived for the establishment of them in this colony, and they could at any time be readily provided for by another bill. He now moved the second reading.

Sir W. MANNING said that, although there might be some matters of detail to which he might not give his ready assent in committee, there was, he thought nothing in the bill that should induce the Council to withhold its assent to the second reading.

Question put and passed.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal to-morrow (Wednesday).

The Council adjourned at ten minutes past 5 p.m. until 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST MACQUARIE.

Mr. SPEAKER reported to the House the receipt of a writ notifying the return of Mr. John Bligh Suttor to fill the vacancy in the representation of the electorate of East Macquarie occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Buchanan.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. GARRETT moved the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to a gross misrepresentation contained in the *Sydney Morning Herald* in reference to himself. He alluded to an article which appeared weekly under the head "Collective Wisdom of New South Wales." He did not object to anything in the way of witticism, satire, or just criticism upon his conduct as a public man. No member of Parliament or officer engaged in a public capacity could object to be justly criticised, and a writer in any public journal had a free right to express opinions in reference to them and their conduct. But when the public Press was made a medium for putting words into the mouths of those who, as representatives of the people, thought it their duty to speak in this House—words not only untrue, but calculated to render those to whom they were imputed contemptible and ridiculous before the eyes of the country—it was only fair that he should use his privilege in this House to give the lie as direct as it possibly could be given—which he did in this case—to the words put into his mouth by this writer. Last Tuesday attention was drawn to a statement made by this writer, who, in the previous day's publication, used certain words with reference to the conduct of Mr. Hart. Several members spoke on the question and regarded this criticism as reflecting upon themselves, but his remarks went only to condemn the latitude this journal allowed itself in vilifying the institutions of the country. He said nothing as to this writer's reference to himself. Yet the following words were put into his mouth by this writer in yesterday's *Herald*: After referring to his (Mr. Garrett's) connexion with the Press, he says, "He (Mr. Garrett) consoled honorable gentlemen for the attacks made upon them by telling them, 'I have been abused myself, but I am content to be so, because I know that the leading men of every country have always been selected for abuse by the Press.'" He had to say whether he uttered such a word that could be construed into such a preposterously egotistical sentiment as that. He was frequently told of his faults, but never told him he had one such as would take the form. His object now was to clear himself of egotism and presumption and to show that if this journal was guilty in this instance of misrepresentation—of fabricating a falsehood—how likely it was to occur in every other case with regard to other members. He was not considered as he was that he was standing then that he made such statements as this. He did not fear criticism, but he protested against this systematic misrepresentation, and as in this case the reference was to himself, he had felt justified in drawing the attention of the House to it. The matter had no interest to others but himself, and he hoped that members would pardon him for so far trespassing on their time.

The motion was put and negatived.

PETITIONS.

Mr. TIGHE presented a petition from Thomas Sinclair Mort, for leave to bring in a bill to close certain roads and to substitute others in lieu thereof.

Petition received

On the motion of Mr. LUCAS it was agreed, that the petition presented by him on 30th August, from Mr. Humphrey M'Keon, be printed

CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT.

Dr. LANG (by formal motion) obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act to regulate and restrict the immigration of Chinese.

The bill was brought in, read a first time, and the second reading fixed an order of the day for this day fortnight.

STAMP DUTIES ACT.

Mr. FORSTER moved—"1 That this House having taken into consideration the copies of minutes laid upon the table of this House, and ordered to be printed on July 3, having reference to the suspension of certain provisions of the Stamp Duties Act by authority of the Executive Council, is of opinion that the Executive Council is not legally authorised to suspend the operation of any statute, and that, consequently, the assumption of such authority on the part of the Executive Council as is implied in the said minutes however the same may appear to have been sanctioned by the practice of previous Governments, is illegal and dangerous, and ought in future to be discontinued. 2 That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, embodying the substance of the foregoing resolution, and praying that a copy of the same may be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies." The hon. member said, whatever motives might be attributed to him in bringing forward this motion—and he supposed there would be an imputation of motive—he had no imputation in saying that his only object was to obtain an expression of opinion from the House, to prevent the recurrence of a practice which, he admitted, had been adopted or carried into effect by other Governments than the present at different times but which he thought, under the auspices of the present Colonial Treasurer, had been carried to a length which ought to induce the House to prevent it from proceeding any further. What had been done in this matter would require no voluminous evidence, and he had only to call attention to circumstances of notoriety, and to documents with which every member must be acquainted. There had been unquestionably, almost from time immemorial, a sort of tacit acquiescence on the part of such Legislatures as ours, and others resembling the Imperial Parliament in the failure of the Executive to carry into effect certain laws to which they were bound in strict duty to give operation. In other words, there had been at all times adopted or recognised a violation of the statute law in some particulars, and with regard to some matters which from a very early period had been considered to be within such a practice as that to which he referred. He might illustrate what he said by reference to what was understood to happen in regard to an alteration of the Customs laws. It had been the practice of the Imperial Government almost from the time when representative government began, and it was a practice adopted by all Governments following the model of that of Great Britain, when certain alterations of the Customs laws were to take place, to suspend the operation of the law by not collecting certain duties, or, on the other hand, violating the law by collecting duties the law did not authorise. This was a constitutional practice against which he was not required, nor did he feel called upon, to say a word; nor was it necessary to make lengthy allusion to it. When the Customs duties required alteration, we had seen Governments collect duties in violation of the law, knowing that the Parliament would condone the offence and authorise what they did. The constitutional practice had been in favour of Governments violating the law, but only within peculiar limits, and on the condition that the violation was always to be followed by a speedy alteration of the statutes. In a case of the collection of Customs duties under the treasurership of the present Treasurer, when he (Mr. Forster) had the honour of being one of that gentleman's colleagues, this violation of the law had been carried to a much greater length, not in point of principle but in point of time, owing to the pertinacity of the then Opposition. The Government was too weak to allow of the constitutional practice being made to follow as speedily as was desirable upon the violation of the law; and he apprehended that what then occurred would be a lesson both to future Governments and to the House, to prevent any violation of the law being carried further than it was at that time carried. A strong feeling arose that it would be dangerous to continue that practice to the extent to which it had been continued before, and many hon members had made up their minds not to countenance any such thing again. In England the Government had been able whenever it required to alter the Customs duties, to assure itself, whether by its power in the House, or the concurrence of opinion produced by old associations, which did not prevail in this colony, to have their proceedings authorised and indemnified in a very short space of time. But here the danger of the practice was shown by the long time during which the suspension took place. Moreover, the Government was not able to carry out its tariff after all, and the Customs officers, who had been violating the law for a very long time, had not been indemnified at all. These circumstances afford a strong ground of argument as to the danger of the notion of allowing the law to be violated, even under circumstances which had been admitted to justify its suspension. But the case became still stronger when we considered the violations of the law which had been authorised by the present and preceding Governments with regard to other statutes. He came now to the subject of the present motion—the suspension of a portion of the Stamp Act by the Government of the day. There were two notorious instances on record to which he would call the attention of the House. One was the suspension of that portion of the Stamp Act which imposed a certain duty on successions of widows or children. In this case he was at once willing to admit that the law was not only harsh and severe, but probably not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature. The Government gave instructions to their officers not to exact the duty to which he referred, but he was not prepared to admit that the circumstances fully justified them in issuing those instructions, although if the case to which he was now about to allude had been of a similar nature, he would probably not have brought the matter before the House. The present Treasurer had gone much further than this, and had suspended another portion of the Stamp Act—that portion in regard to the descendants of father, mother, brother, &c., of the deceased who were liable to a duty of ten per cent. The Treasurer had laid this minute before the Executive Council: "By reason of an omission in the third schedule to the Stamp Duties Act of 1865, 29 Victoria, No 6, the descendants of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased are liable to a duty of ten per cent. on successions. It being the intention of the Legislature—evidenced by the provisions of the 4th schedule to the Act—that, in such cases of consanguinity, the succession duty should be five per cent., the Treasurer recommends that the authority of his Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council may be given for the suspension, pending an application to Parliament for the necessary amendment of the Act in this respect." In accordance with this minute, the Council confirmed the suspension in these terms: "For the reason herein stated, and upon the recommendation of the honorable the Colonial Treasurer, the Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the suspension of the operation of the Stamp Duties Act of 1865, in so far as regards the third schedule thereof, which, by an omission, fixes the duty upon successions of the nature set forth in the accompanying minute paper at ten per cent., whereas the intention really was to fix the said duty at five per cent. The Council also advise that application be made to Parliament for the necessary amendment in the said Act in this respect." We had now before us a minute entirely unprecedented, by which the Executive Council assumed authority to suspend the statute law of the colony, going much further than the previous Government had done. The previous Government had simply failed to put in force those powers which the law allowed them to put in force. But the minute now before us went to this extent—that the Government admitted the law to be so and so—that it rendered these parties liable to a certain duty—and having so interpreted the law they took upon themselves expressly, and in the most deliberate manner, to suspend the statute law of the country. They took upon themselves the functions of the Legislature. Where was this to stop? He asked hon. members to look at the danger of permitting this practice to creep to any further lengths. It had now come to a deliberate assumption by the Executive Council of power to suspend the law. It was scarcely necessary for him to point out that it was the duty of the House and of the Parliament, comprising in itself the Executive Council, to pass laws which did not become law until they had received the sanction of the third estate in the person of Her Majesty, or of her representative, and it was only these combined powers that could assume the authority to suspend the laws. He felt that the House would be neglecting its duty if it did not place upon record some opinion which would prevent the practice of which he had complained going on in the future. The resolution contained what may be termed a truism, and was founded upon undeniable fact. He did not complain that any wrong had been done in the case to which he had referred. He was willing to admit that the intention of the Legislature had not been unfairly interpreted, but the question was, the law being so, whether the Executive Council should continue to exercise the powers which they had exercised in this case. He admitted that the present Government had but followed in the steps of previous Governments; but he was of opinion that the practice should terminate. Unless this were done it would open the door to this practice to an extent which it was now impossible to contemplate. What was there to prevent them suspending any kind of statute law that had been or may be passed? The Executive may, to some extent, assume to limit the functions of Parliament altogether. He should be told that they were responsible to this House if they acted illegally, but in that case they would be superseding the two other estates altogether—the power of the Upper House and the power of her Majesty. Very few words were required to show the dangerous character of a contravention of a practice of this kind. He quite admitted the candour of the proceedings in the present case, and the motives which prompted the Government in the matter, and therefore he did not wish to say anything hostile to the Ministry, but the matter being before the House hon members were invited to express their opinion of it. If his hon. friend had, early in the session, invited the House to a reconsideration of the question, and to pass an Act to authorise what had been done by them, and by the Cowper Government, it would have been a different matter; and even then, he thought the House have expressed its opinion upon it. For his part, he viewed with the utmost alarm the conduct of the different Governments in times of difficulty, taking upon themselves functions with which the law did not arm them. There might be cases of great emergency, when it would be right and proper, as in the case of the Customs to which he had alluded, to suspend the law, but this was not such a case of emergency. Still how did it seem to him that it was a justification for the course taken. He hoped the decision of the House would be regarded as a protest against this practice; but if the House should not be of his opinion, he should still feel that the protest he had uttered, however feeble and inadequate, had not been without some effect, since it had brought this unprecedented matter before the House and the country.

Mr. MARTIN said if the hon. member meant by this resolution to invite the House to assert that the Government could not legally suspend the operation of the statute, he was asking the House to give its assent to that which no one denied. [Mr. FORSTER: "Hear, hear."] Everybody knew that the Executive Council could do nothing of the sort. This power to suspend a statute had given rise to discussions elsewhere. The hon. member knew that it was thought expedient in the Bill of Rights to insert a clause prohibiting the Executive Council from exercising this power. After James the Second suspended a statute, and asserted his right to do so, it was thought to be so dangerous to the public liberty that the power was withheld, and a clause was inserted in the Act denying the existence of this dispensing power. So far therefore, he (Mr. Martin) agreed with the hon. member; but if the hon. member wished the House to declare the *impropriety* of the Executive Council doing what the statutes did not sanction, then he differed altogether from the hon. member, because that had been done in thousands of instances in the mother country, and hundreds of times here. In a variety of cases the Legislature failed to carry out its intentions; and the Executive Government was held competent to do in substance any thing such as the hon. member complained of this Government having done, not because it was legal, it being perfectly well understood that it was not legal. The Executive took this course with a full knowledge that it was necessary for them to obtain an Act to validate their proceedings, and to indemnify them from breaking the law. They took it at their own peril, and on their own responsibility. He did not know a case where the Government had taken a course of that kind and the Parliament had not granted a bill of indemnity. It was contrary to law for the Government to permit goods to be brought across the Murray from Victoria, but under a recent arrangement made between the colonies that had been done. When it was considered expedient to alter the Customs duties payable on certain commodities, if the Government were to be compelled to get a measure passed through all its stages, the intention of the Legislature in making such alteration would be frustrated and therefore an illegality was allowed to be committed. The resolution of one or both Houses of Parliament was some sort of sanction, but it was not law. It, however, showed that Parliament recognised the necessity of acting otherwise than what was not strictly legal. For nearly two hundred years some oaths were required to be taken of all holders of certain offices, that of a justice of the peace among the number. Many persons were prevented by religious scruples from taking the oaths, and yet they sat as justices of the peace, an indemnity being yearly granted by the Parliament. There were not similar cases, but the principle involved was the same. The position of which the hon. member asked the House to complain was first taken by the Government of which the hon. member opposite was the head. By the 55 Geo. IV., chapter 84, husbands and wives of the deceased were exempted from succession and legacy duties. All other persons were directed by those Acts to pay certain duties varying from one to ten per cent. The duty varied according to the relationship that existed to the deceased. A small percentage was payable by the children, a larger by brothers and sisters, and so on until we got to those not among the relations specified. The intention of the Legislature was thus clearly seen. Our statute was not very well drawn. It was framed in a hurry; and he believed was drawn up by one or two persons who were not very well skilled in the preparation of a matter highly technical such as this. The Act was therefore full of defects. It did not impose so many duties as it was intended to impose; and the income, he believed, fell from £30 000 to £60 000 short of what the Government anticipated when they introduced it, and of what it would have realised if their intentions had been carried out by the draftsman. The Act had, however, worked very well, but there were a number of amendments which were required to be made, and which would have been submitted to other matters had not occupied the attention of the Legislature. In drawing the bill, the draftsman, not finding any exemptions in the English Stamp Act, and omitting to look at the earlier Act in which the exemptions were found, while imposing a duty upon strangers also made the widow of the deceased liable to a duty of 10 per cent. No person could contend that the Legislature contemplated anything of this kind. (Hear, hear.) The course which the House was asked to condemn was advised by the hon. member opposite (Mr. Samuel), and adopted by his colleagues. The minute submitted to the Executive Council was dated the 12th December, 1865, and was as follows:—"By an omission in the Schedule to the Stamp Duties Act, widows are liable to the payment of 10 per cent. on all property left to them by their husbands. The Treasurer, therefore, recommends that the authority of his Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council may be given for the exemption of widows from the operation of the Act in question pending an application to be made to Parliament for an amendment thereof." The concurrence of his colleagues was expressed in the following minute:—"For the reasons herein stated, the Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the non-collection of the duty imposed by the Stamp Duties Act on all property left to widows by their husbands,—it being the intention of the Government to propose to Parliament certain amendments in the said Act." The next suspension which the hon. gentleman complained of took place when another Government were in office, in July, 1866. The Executive minute was to this effect:—"For the reasons herein stated, the Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the suspension of the 'Stamp Duties Act,' in so far as it relates to the payment of duty upon legacies and residues, or shares of residue, of any certain sum given, or devolving to, or for the benefit of, the husband of a deceased wife, pending the sanction of the Legislature to an amendment of the said Act." No other case was of this kind. There were two schedules—the third and fourth; one relating to legacy duty, and the other to succession duty. In the fourth schedule, there was this clause, which related to successions to real and personal estate: "Where the successor shall be a brother or a sister of the father or mother, or the descendant of the brother or sister of the predecessor, a duty upon the value of the succession of £5 per centum." That was omitted by some accident or other from the third schedule. There was no reason why the same clause should not apply to both cases. It applied to both cases in the mother country, and anyone could see that the Legislature never intended to impose the smaller percentage in the case of succession duties, and impose a larger percentage in reference to legacies. The Government, feeling that that was so, took upon themselves the responsibility of doing what was now complained of. The hon. member said that he did not think that anything of importance had taken place to justify the courses taken by the Executive; but the following memorandum from the Stamp Office pointed to a different conclusion:—"I cannot by any possibility at a short notice give a correct statement of the number of widows who have availed themselves of the suspension of the operation of the Stamp Duties Act, so far as relates to legacies, residues, &c., but I compute the same to be between seventy and eighty; widowers, I think, only two; descendants of a brother or sister of a father or mother of the deceased, four." It might be said that the law ought to be carried out, and that the money ought to be refunded only when an Act of Indemnity was passed. But in many cases that would give rise to great hardship, which the Legislature never intended. We found one class of persons, with reference to one class of estate, liable to pay a duty of five per cent., and the other to ten per cent. That was not intended. The Government had taken upon itself to carry out what was the obvious intention of Parliament. He thought that it might be safely left to the Executive to apply the principles which they had acted upon in this case. The Legislature well knew that these principles could never be applied in the way which the hon. member dreaded—in a way which would endanger personal liberty. If the Government were to do things not sanctioned by law, their tenure of power would be very short, and some steps would be taken to bring them before the courts, in order to punish conduct of that kind. He thought that the House ought not to pass this resolution. Were new duties were to be imposed it would prevent the shutting-up of the Custom-house and the exacting of new duties until a bill could be got through all its necessary stages, and thus occasion a great loss to the exchequer; it would prevent any arrangement such as that by which the Border Duties were suspended; and it would prevent justice being done in cases such as these involved in the consideration of the question. The Government admitted that they had no power to suspend the law; but they thought that in abstaining from carrying out the law to its strict letter on their own responsibility, they had done that of which no one had any reason to complain. The hon. member might ask why we did not come down to the House at an early period with an Act of Indemnity. He admitted that there was some force in that question. But it was intended by the Government which preceded us in office to introduce a new Stamp Bill. We were not able to submit that last session, because, as the House was aware, a number of other matters occupied a great deal of time. He alluded to the Public Schools Bill and other matters which occupied a great deal of the time of the Government. They were not able then to go on with this bill. It was intended in that bill to introduce an indemnity clause. Such a bill would be introduced by the Government almost immediately, and would contain a clause of the kind. The hon. member was mistaken if he supposed the Government intended to allow the session to close without asking for such an indemnity. But he thought it would be inexpedient to pass this resolution to meet a particular case, and thus to lay down a general rule which would be very inconvenient in practice. If the hon. member thought it worth while to press his motion to a division, he (Mr. Martin) should, of course, vote against it. Perhaps, however, he would withdraw it. The hon. and learned member concluded by moving "the previous question."

Mr. J. STEWART hoped the hon. member for the Hastings would withdraw his motion. He thought there could be no difference of opinion in regard to the first part of the resolution relating to the suspension of a law; but the word "illegal" had two meanings: one was—acting without law; and the other—acting against law. In very many cases persons were justified in acting without being authorised by Act of Parliament. He could, however, hardly agree to the second part of the resolution, which declared it to be illegal and dangerous to act as the Government had done with reference to the suspension of the Stamp Duties Act. He did not see how there could be any danger except perhaps to the Executive. There could hardly be two opinions, he thought, as to the right of the Government to suspend the operation of the law with reference to those stamp duties. He (Mr. Stewart) thought it was right to suspend the operation of any law when the motion on which it was suspended could be approved by the House. It was not denied that the object of the Government was good, and that the result had been so far beneficial to the country. He wished they had gone further and suspended the operation of this Act, and also of the Package Duty Act, and the Ad Valorem Duty Act. He could not understand what the hon. mover meant by the second resolution. Why should an address be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies? It seemed to him as if the Government had got so far beyond their own control that they were obliged to call for foreign aid from the other side of the world! He hoped the hon. member would consent to withdraw his resolution. He agreed with him that it was the duty of the Government to introduce a bill amending the law at the earliest possible period, and so far as they had been dilitory in that matter he was ready to join in their censure.

Mr. FORSTER replied: He apprehended that the references of the hon. and learned Attorney-General in regard to kingly power in this same particular in former days was to a certain extent an argument strengthening his (Mr. Forster's) case. Any one acquainted with history must be aware that all constitutional Governments had fallen by the abuse of privileges on the part of popular bodies and popular authorities. He thought the most democratic hon. members would agree with him in opinion, that it would be safer for them all if every constituted authority kept within its legal powers. He granted that there were cases when it was difficult to do so, and he did not deny the utmost justification in cases referred to by the hon. and learned Attorney-General. But he thought the hon. and learned gentleman either did not make the distinction or else that he overlooked it—between the cases he had referred to and the particular case to which he (Mr. Forster) now called attention. He admitted that he was not aware of the existence of the other minute to which attention had been called. He had been aware of its existence he should have included it also. Still there was a distinction even between those minutes, inasmuch as the assumption of power was not so expressed in one as in the other, although, no doubt, the intention was the same in both. Those who desired to confine the Executive Council to its proper functions as far as possible, would also desire to see our laws as free as possible from ambiguity. It was a fact that even in Sydney the banks interpreted the Act in different ways, some requiring a stamp to be affixed of smaller amount than others. Believing that no harm had been done by his bringing this matter forward and admitting the fair and candid way in which the hon. and learned Attorney-General had dealt with it, and having obtained a promise that a bill would be introduced very speedily in regard to the matter, he would ask permission to withdraw his motion.

Mr. MARTIN asked leave to withdraw the amendment. The amendment and motion were withdrawn.

ROYAL ASSENT TO BILLS.

Messages from his Excellency the Governor were presented to the House, notifying that assent had been given in behalf of her Majesty to the bill to ratify the arrangement with Victoria in reference to the collection of customs duties on goods crossing the Murray; to the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill; and to the Newcastle Co-operative Steam Company's Bill.

ARBITRATIONS BILL.

Mr. SPEAKER announced the receipt of a message from the Legislative Council, transmitting for the concurrence of the Assembly a bill to make arbitrations more effectual.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill was read a first time.

SHIPWRECKS, &c

Mr. R. STEWART moved,—"1. That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon shipwrecks and loss of life on the coast. 2. That such committee consist of the following members, viz.:—Mr. Kogar, Dr. Lang, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Neale, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Egan, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Sutherland, and the mover." The hon. member said the subject of this motion was one of the most important that could be considered, and pointed out that up to this time it had hardly been dealt with at all by our Legislature. Not more than twelve months ago a large number of vessels were wrecked on this coast, attended with a loss of life that made many widows, and left hundreds of orphans in a state of destitution. There was an immense loss of property, in addition to an amount of distress not equalled by anything that had previously occurred in the colony. It was a matter too well known to require any detailed statement that every season a number of coasting vessels were lost; and it is desirable in making this motion was to place information before the nautical public in a form that could be made useful in lessening as far as practicable such calamities. He presumed the committee would direct their attention to that object, and seek to ascertain if any means could be adopted to induce greater caution on the part of masters of vessels leaving this port, and what amount of assistance could be afforded at our outports. The port of Sydney was second only to Liverpool and London—another port in the British Empire having, he believed, as large an amount of tonnage departing and arriving. Here was a proof of the importance of the port, and in reference to the subject of shipwrecks, and the expediency of the early consideration he was in his present proposal supported by the proceedings taken in the mother country, where every few years inquiries were made by Select Committees of the House of Commons. Not a week took place on the coast of England without every particular with regard to it being placed before the public in what was known as a Wreck Register. This, he believed, was compiled every year by the authority of the Admiralty, and it afforded an amount of information very valuable in itself, and calculated to indicate the places and circumstances under which wrecks, and the accompanying loss of life, took place. It ought to be remembered that four or five years ago it brought forward and obtained assent to a motion for causing a registration of all wrecks and loss of life. Up to that time we had no public record of any wrecks that took place on our coasts. While this was neglected certain other forms had to be gone through with reference to vessels going to sea, and not even a shell boat could leave the port without entry and a record as to the seamen engaged on board. The loss of a thousand lives might have taken place in one season and no notice would have been taken of it as far as public records were concerned. He should have desired to see the hon. member for the Hastings on this committee, as in his constituency there were several ports of importance, but the number of members was complete before the hon. member's name was mentioned. He (Mr. Stewart) desired to see evidence obtained such as would prove valuable in leading to the adoption of measures for the prevention of catastrophies at sea. The other day even between the heads of this port there was a loss of eight lives, and he was quite sure the public had not had sufficient evidence of the circumstances of that case placed before them, and he was satisfied the facts might have been more clearly stated. The two boats were lost within two or three hundred yards of the shore, and close to our pilot station; and it would be worth while inquiring whether by any means could be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such loss of life. It would be the duty of the committee to take such evidence as would be useful in guiding the House to a decision upon what measures were requisite in dealing with the subject of wrecks, and he thought all would admit this was of sufficient importance to occupy the attention of a select committee during part of the session.

Mr. MATE seconded the motion.

The resolution was put and agreed to.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF BENJAMIN COOK.

Mr. FORSTER moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and any person or persons, of all Ministerial or Executive minutes, and of all orders, proclamations, or notifications of reserves, or of rescissions of reserves, having reference to, or in any way affecting, the case of Benjamin Cook, of Corungula, Macleay River, as set forth in the petition of the said Benjamin Cook, ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed on the 15th August, 1867." The petition referred to in the resolution detailed very fairly the facts of this case, and would prevent him from troubling the House at any length upon the subject. It appeared that the petitioner Cook had made two conditional purchases, one in 1864, and the other in 1865. He had occupied one of these for two, and the other for three years, when he was informed by the authorities that the selections could not be entertained, as they were upon a reserve. The peculiar hardship of the case was that the existence of this reserve was almost unknown in the neighbourhood; and even the names by which the Survey officers designated some of the creeks which bounded it had never been heard of before by residents of the district. The man did what he could to maintain his conditional purchase; and on account of there being many other selections on the reserve, as well as of its being quite useless as a reserve, because no one knew any thing of it, the reserve was cancelled. The man Cook therefore again occupied his land, but he had suffered considerable losses by reason of the action of the Government. He had lost a good deal of time, because the three years during which he had occupied the land went for nothing, and he had made considerable improvements on the land, which ought to have been taken into account. He (Mr. Forster) believed that the deposit money had been returned to the purchaser, or that, if he had not received it, yet the Government intended to refund it. But even then he would suffer loss, because he had been wasted and he had not been allowed any recompense for his improvements. He thought hon. members would see that there were some hardships in this case, and that it illustrated some of the defects in the land system. The Survey Office did not seem to have laid out this reserve with sufficient clearness. (Mr. WILSON: It is an old reserve.) Then it should have been cancelled long ago. He thought the whole question of reserves required looking into, and that by so doing justice to cases of this kind some light might be thrown on the subject.

Mr. CUMMINGS seconded the motion.

Mr. WILSON said that there would be no objection to the production of the papers, but he could not see what the circumstances of the case had to do with the question of selection on a village reserve, and he could not see how it could be illegal. Afterwards, on discovering the hardship of the case, the Government had cancelled the reserve as regards it; meet this case, and not as the hon. member asserted, to think, because the reserve was cancelled, the action taken by the Government had been taken with reference to benefiting this man, and not to injure others. He could not believe that the action could not be acknowledged, for the land would be open to select again, the reserve should be cancelled. The land would be treated as unimproved land, and it would be open to select it again as such. The land would be open to selection without paying for it at all. Mr. Wilson was not aware whether the depositor had applied for the money. Inquiry should be had before the money was sent to the man, and he was not aware that any application had been made.

Mr. FORSTER said that he was aware that the money had been sent to the man, and he had received it.

Mr. MARTIN said that in the first instance the classification would not be sufficient to put the road in proper repair. It was not a local road, and there was no local machinery for its management. It might be repaired first, and then classified. He thought the committee would be acting wisely in affirming the resolution.

The resolution was put, and the committee divided:—

Ayes 8.		
Mr. Robertson	Mr. Simpson	Mr. Oatley
S. C. Brown	Driver	M'Kay
E. Stewart	Grahame	Forster
J. Stewart	Morrice	Hart
Burns	Cummings	Sutherland
Bennett	Thornton	Tellers.
	Noes, 8.	
Mr. Martin	Mr. Wilson	Mr. Josephson
Parkes	Byrnes	De Salis
Egan	Isaacs	Tellers.

GHINNI GHINNI ROAD.

On the motion of Mr. FORSTER, the House went into committee for the consideration of the following resolution:—"That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to place on the next estimates submitted to this House, a sum not exceeding £250, for making and repairing the road from Ghinni Ghinni Creek to the centre of Jones's Island, Manning River." The hon. gentleman briefly recounted the facts which he had stated to the House in reference to this road on previous occasions, and urged that, as very little of the public money had been expended on the roads and rivers in that district, the inhabitants were entitled to some expenditure.

Mr. WILSON stated that the road in question was only two miles long, and ought to be treated as a municipal matter. On a previous occasion the inhabitants had asked for £500 for this road, and the Government then stated that they would give pound for pound of the amount subscribed by the inhabitants. If this road were treated as a minor road, it would only get £14—£7 for each mile, and that was all that the people would get for the road if it were left to the Government. The road was entirely through private property, no interest was excited in regard to it, and it was a district which ought to be incorporated. If money was voted for roads in the way it was proposed to vote money for the road, he thought it would be a long time before the thickly populated districts of the colony would consent to be thus taxed.

Mr. FORSTER thought that the Secretary for Lands drew an invidious distinction between the populous parts on the Hunter River and the populous parts of the other parts of the colony. The country between Sydney and Parramatta was pretty thickly peopled, but the Government not only spent money on a road but on a railway also. He did not ask the House for the speedy sum of £250, but left it to the committee to determine the precise amount, and that without reference to the explanation of the hon. member. The road was not, as had been stated by the Secretary for Lands, a private road.

Mr. WILSON had meant to say that this was a public road going through the island and leading to no place. It could only be availed of by the inhabitants of the island, who had means of communication by water.

Mr. FORSTER said that the same objection might be urged in granting money for roads along the northern bank of the Parramatta River. They were shut out from the use of the railway by the river, and the river communication was not sufficient. He did not say that this was a road which ought to be placed in the first class, but it was of more importance than appeared to be admitted.

Mr. CUMMINGS thought that the inhabitants of Jones's Island were entitled to the consideration of the House and that some amount should be voted for the repair of the road.

Mr. DE SALIS could not vote the public money for the repair of a road leading to nowhere, and which would benefit private property, without being any convenience to the general public.

Mr. CUMMINGS said he did not know any reason why this road should not be treated with a consideration equal to other roads of similar importance. He could not see much force in the observations of the hon. member who had just resumed his seat.

Mr. BURNS said that in the first instance the classification would not be sufficient to put the road in proper repair. It was not a local road, and there was no local machinery for its management. It might be repaired first, and then classified. He thought the committee would be acting wisely in affirming the resolution.

The resolution was put, and the committee divided:—

Ayes 8.		
Mr. Robertson	Mr. Forster	Mr. Hart
S. C. Brown	Josephson	Burns
Driver	Cummings	Tellers.
	Noes 12.	
Mr. Martin	Mr. Isaacs	Mr. Oatley
Egan	Byrnes	J. Stewart
Wilson	M'Kay	Sutherland
Parkes	Stimpson	De Salis
		Tellers.

The House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the resolution had been disagreed to.

PRIVATE BILL.

Mr. JOSEPHSON moved that the Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Bill Company's Act Amendment Bill be now read a second time.

The motion was carried, and the bill was read a second time, passed through committee without amendment, and reported.

THE LATE DR. GREENUP.

The Order of the Day was called for the further consideration in Committee of the Whole of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates a sum not exceeding £1000 to be paid to the widow and family of the late Dr. Greenup, in consideration of his being murdered as a lunatic whilst in the execution of his duty.

The House went into committee.

In the absence of the hon. and learned mover (Mr. Windeyer),

Mr. MARTIN moved that the Chairman leave the chair, and ask leave to sit again that day.

Mr. J. STEWART rose to move that the Chairman ask leave to sit again that day six months.

Mr.

Thursday, 5.—At 10: Frederick D. Hunt, George L. Borthwick, first. Hugh E. Dewar, Molison and Black, special. *At Shoalhaven*: James Goulding, second.
Friday, 6.—At 11: William Nettleton, third. William Johnson, Alexander Fairweather, John Lublin, William A. Trengrouse, Ferdinand A. Huick, Timothy B. Myers, single. *At Maitland*: George Sales, Alexander Flood, single. *At Wollongong*: Andrew Downie, second.
Monday, 9.—At 10: Jackson and Munn, first. At 11: James O'Brien, special.
Tuesday, 10.—*At Maitland*: John Ward, single.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS

Monday, September 9.—At 11: Richard Randall Randolph.
Tuesday, 10.—At 11: James Willis Fry, George Casper, Cornelius Sheehan, Thomas Cowper, James Brown, Thomas Stevens, Charles Hunt, William Quinn, Charles Yates.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Armitage, Hogg, and Dangar.

Of fifteen prisoners brought before the Court, two were discharged and three were remanded.

Two persons were fined 5s. each, and other two were fined 40s. each, for drunkenness; and one was fined 10s. for riotous behaviour.

Margaret Kiely was charged with having, without reasonable cause, deserted her infant female child. Ann, the wife of Joseph James, residing in Cleveland-street, deposed that on last Saturday evening, she found in her garden the infant now in court; it was dressed, and wrapped in a petticoat; she gave information to the police, and sent the child to the Benevolent Asylum; among the child's clothing was a paper on which is written—"Dear Sir, bestow yer charity on this chield; it is not An illasest; it is baptised and registered; its now a month o d; its mother come down the country, and stopped with me to be confined, and she died in three days after the baby was bourn. I hepted since and could not get aney one to take it. I am now call'd mysilfe and children to go to the country. I have no mance or I should take it with me. E. C. M." Mary Ann Snow, of Paddington, midwife, deposed that on the 17th August the defendant was delivered at her house of the child before the Court; the defendant went away four days afterwards, and left the child; witness, at defendant's request, put out the child to wetnurse. Sarah Rugless deposed that she nursed the child a fortnight and then returned it to Mrs. Snow. Fanny Thomas deposed that she took the child to the defendant on the Saturday, she was sent to Mrs. Snow by Mrs. Rugless. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Mr. Carroll appeared for the defence.

Julia Cunningham was brought before the Court, having been apprehended on warrant, as a female child under the age of 16 years, and living with common prostitutes. Peter Cunningham, general dealer, deposed that defendant is his daughter, and will be 16 years of age on the 19th December next; she has been from home during the last eight months, frequenting the streets in the company of prostitutes; he has without effect tried every means to induce her to return home; she has no lawful visible means of support. To be sent to the Industrial School at Newcastle.

Harriet Mortimer, charged with having endangered public safety by throwing stones in York-street, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Sarah Leader was fined 1s. for an assault upon one *Frederick Dent*.

Alfred Smith was summarily convicted of having stolen from Frederick Norris the sum of 20s., and was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

Robert Curtis was brought before the Court charged with having deserted an illegitimate child of which he is the father. He stated, in reply to the charge, his willingness to marry the complainant if she were agreeable. Complainant said that she had no objection to settle the matter in that way. Defendant was thereupon allowed at large on his own bail to appear on Friday a married man.

On the summons paper were eighteen cases, of which two were dismissed, *two were* postponed, and two were struck out. Margaret Aubrey was fined 30s. for making use of obscene language in a public place; John Strutlies was fined 5s. for exposing a horse for sale in Pitt-street, to the annoyance of persons passing; Joseph Kingsbury was fined 10s., for placing drapery goods upon the footway of King-street, and neglecting, when required by a constable, to remove them; William Tollis was fined 20s., for keeping open his public house for the sale of liquors after the hours during which he is licensed to sell; John B. Bassetti, and James Madden, publicans, were fined 10s. each, for Sunday trading; John Halinan was fined 10s., for allowing prostitutes to remain in his public-house; John Graham was fined 5s., and Samuel Hinton 2s., for allowing animals their property to stray at the Glebe, in violation of the by-laws of that municipality. In Murphy v. Jones, for assault, the defendant was fined 2s. 6d.; in Dinham v. Dinham, a proceeding under the Deserted Wives Act, an order was made for payment of 10s. weekly for two years; and in Bazas v. Morrison, a proceeding to recover from an overholding tenant possession of premises situated in Campbell-street, a warrant was granted.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Chapman, Day, and Renwick have been summoned for Bench duty on Wednesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. M. Levey, Mr. A. Learmonth, and Mr. R. A. Hunt.

Jane Davis, 15, was brought up by sergeant Dwyer, under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act. He apprehended her by virtue of a warrant, in the house of a Chinaman, in Cambridge-street, on the ground that she was living with common prostitutes. In answer to the charge she replied that she was 17, and that she was kept by a man belonging to one of the mail steamers. She said her parents lived at the Bark Huts, on the Parramatta Road, and that her father is a woodcutter. A few days ago she admitted to senior-sergeant Steel that she was only 15 years of age. Ordered that she be sent to the Female Industrial School at Newcastle.

James Power, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on the Circular Quay, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned three days; and he was also fined 40s., with the alternative of seven days in gaol, for using obscene language in George-street. Hugh Hossock, found drunk in Victoria-street, fined 10s., and for assaulting senior-constable Grace fined £3, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment. Michael Manning, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Upper William-street North, was fined 40s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Antoine Salem, a seaman of the ship Empress of India, convicted of desertion, was sentenced to twelve weeks' hard labour in gaol.

James Pashley, for using obscene language in a public place at Manly Beach, was fined £3 with costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

TERM LIST.—*Ex parte* Jewell, Habeas Corpus. New Trial Motion: Potter v. Linden. Demurrers and Special Cases: Hunter and another v. M'Donald, Hutchinson v. Burnell, Webb v. Humphrey (special case), Nelson and another v. Joshua and another; Doyle v. Manning (appeal, District Court, Sydney).

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30 a.m.: Re Hoadley's will, minutes. At 11 a.m.: Re Hellyer *ex parte* Druitt v. reference from Prothonotary. At 2 p.m.: Semphl v. Campbell, plaintiff's charge.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

2978	Pritchard v. Campbell	5010	Thompson and wife v. Fletcher
4219	Cannon and another v. Rose	5014	Feeney v. Griffiths
4818	Howell v. Kidman	5015	Fenner v. Docker
4900	Fussell v. Kirschbaum	5019	Dempsey v. Galbraith
4906	Fussell v. Korff	5028	Wynne v. Frey
4907	Fussell v. Riley	5031	Marshall v. Harald
4911	Fussell v. Hayes	5037	Coulter v. Riddle
4945	Ganey v. Flynn	5052	Duggan v. Jamieson
4933	Goulston v. Hornblower	5075	Robinson v. Bongrelle
4937	Thompson v. M'Namara	5087	Elworthy v. Norris
4906	Griffiths v. Watts	5090	Lugg v. Forrester
4961	Scanes v. Riddle	5107	Holmes v. Farrow
4968	Bernberg v. Collins	5113	Davis v. Mullet
4981	Creed v. Cowan and another	5117	Cary v. Usher and another
4982	Reynolds v. Giles	5119	Larter v. Davis
4987	Birch v. Ashmead	5121	Blakeney v. Smith
5004	Meredith v. Hogan	5132	Raven v. Byrne
5008	Tighe v. West	5133	Raven v. Smith,
5007	Howe v. Brighton		

SCHOOL OF ARTS: LECTURE ON LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

YESTERDAY evening, an instructive lecture was given by Mr. G. K. Holden, at the School of Arts, in Pitt-street, on the new relations between labour and capital, as developed by co-operative societies and labour partnerships. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. C. Windeyer. There was an attentive but not very numerous audience.

The lecturer commenced by stating that the subject to which he, that evening, invited their attention was the new position which, in some departments of commerce and manufacture, had been lately taken up by the manual labourer—in the establishment of co-operative societies, and in his participation under special agreement with the master capitalist, in some proportion of profits in the stead of, or in addition to, mere wages. He had viewed these movements in the political economy of society for many years past with the deepest interest, under the conviction that they were calculated to effect a great deal more in the elevation and increased happiness of the toiling masses than any enlarged privileges they could acquire in the more directly political sphere of legislation or government; and, fourteen years ago he had given expression to a similar conviction. The lecturer next adverted to certain motives which had specially induced him to prepare this lecture, and then went on to submit to the consideration of his audience the reasons which he considered to give to co-operative societies and industrial partnerships a powerful claim on the thoughts and sollicitude—not only of the advocates of a class, or even of the professed philanthropist, but of all who shared in the sentiment that "the proper study of mankind is man." He proposed to treat the subject in all its bearings, and trusted that he should prove to be successful in showing that it possessed an equal interest for the rich and for the poor, and might be made subservient to the advantage of both, without injury to either. All had heard, more or less, of Socialism, Communism, St. Simonism, Fourierism, Owenism, and other schemes for reaping the advantages of co-operation in labour, without recognising those rights of property which were essential for the maintenance of the natural stimulus of industry in each individual. The history of these schemes had been a uniform tale of deplorable failures,—results which were inevitable, seeing that they were all in conflict with the fundamental laws established by God himself in the constitution of man. The lecturer conceded, however, to argue that these abortive schemes supposed the undeniable absence of something that was really wanting in the constitution of modern society; something which, in its various aspects, the rules of justice and an enlightened political economy could not ignore, and would desire to rectify. [The tendency of various plans for a healthy development of associated labour was then touched upon; plans by which the capitalist endeavoured, through the means of a modified sort of partnership with those whom they employed to enlist their best energies, by the payment of uniform wages. The lecturer proceeded to make an instructive extract from an address delivered by Lord Brougham at a recent yearly meeting at Edinburgh of the Social Science Association, in which that eminent statesman uttered his emphatic warning to those who seek to improve the political lot of the people at large faster than the safety of society will permit. The lecturer then reviewed his subject in order to show that there were nevertheless encouraging illustrations of the development of political liberty as a direct and necessary result of previous or simultaneous social advancement. Friendly societies and savings' banks had done somewhat to inspire the sons of toil with persistent energy and hope in the prosecution of their labours, but the good result of the beneficial action of such institutions had been at best but partial. Co-operation *misapplied* by trades unions (in unnatural alliance with unjust violence) in the spasmodic struggle of "strikes," had often done much to aggravate existing evils; but the new movements of peaceful and spontaneous co-operation would probably effect a radical, because a just and legitimate, cure. What such a legitimate form of co-operation ought to be, the lecturer exemplified by citing the case of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers, who had shewn the world, fourteen years ago, how such a movement could be organised and carried out. [The lecturer gave an historical *resumé* of the origin and progress of that society since the year 1844, when it was first commenced by twenty-eight poor flannel weavers. These launched the grand scheme of a co-operative store, by a contribution of twopence a week. The society, in spite of all difficulties, had continued to advance until the year 1863 when it numbered 4000 members; its capital being £43,000, its sales equal to £150,000 per annum, with a dividend of two shillings and fivepence in the pound paid to purchasers, together with many other great advantages.] The success of the Rochdale Society from its foundation until now was a conclusive answer to those who condemned such projects as visionary. Every year the increased number and success of these co-operative associations was testing the soundness of the principle on which they were founded. They were becoming developed not only in England but in America, France, Germany, and throughout the continent of Europe. Miss Cobbe, the authoress of a recent work on Italy, stated that at Rome she had lately met with a Russian who was engaged in translating English tracts upon this subject for dissemination amongst the subjects of the Czar. Their progress in England and Wales up to the end of 1864 he (Mr. Holden) had found thus stated by Lord Brougham:—Number of societies, 505; their sales, £2,742,000; and their profits, £225,000. [The learned lecturer proceeded to point out the way in which the labouring classes thus associated in a co-operative society became incidentally acquainted with the necessity for regulating the wages of those employed in their concurrency; and as explaining how such parties thus became better able to understand the difficulties encountered by the ordinary capitalists by whom they were themselves employed.] "If any one," said the lecturer, "is inclined to regard co-operative societies mainly in the light of a triumph of labour over capital, he has altogether misunderstood their true nature and tendency. A class-jealousy may, no doubt, have sometimes mingled with the motives of their promoters, and the jealousy of another class may, in like manner, have been shown in discouragement of their operation. It is, however, happy for both, that the natural operation and result of the movements we are now contemplating, as a whole, is not to foment those jealousies, or to dissociate labour from capital, but, on the contrary, to bring these essential elements of industrial progress into closer and more useful relation. The independent action of associated labourers may, it is true, as in the earlier proceedings of the Rochdale Pioneers, have attained a wonderful result by the aggregate of a multitude of small savings prudently managed. But these would not have alone accomplished the large ulterior operations of this or of other such societies. I am not aware of the proportion of borrowed capital employed by the English societies, but in an account of German co-operative societies submitted to one of the Social Science Congresses, I find that, with the aggregate paid-up capital of £300,000, they employed a borrowed capital of £1,200,000—or fourfold that paid up. Any dream of a millennium of workers as the result of a systematic rejection of the aid of the capital which those are ready to supply who have acquired it by past labour of themselves or others, and who maintain a position of superior leisure and refinement by means of its rent or interest—would be the wildest insanity." [The lecturer went on to show that it was the prospect of the ultimate possession of this position of superior leisure and refinement by means of accumulated wealth that the steady application of man to industrial pursuits was maintained in its efficiency.] To a certain extent independent of the co-operative movement in respect of labour was the adoption of a principle whereby the employers of workpeople admitted those who laboured for them to some share in the profits. By this means labour was reinvigorated, and the interest both of employers and of employed materially enhanced. [The observations of Mr. Stuart Mill were quoted by the lecturer on this point, and instances adduced in which a systematic adoption of the principle treated of had been found to work well.] It was found to improve the habits and demeanour of the workmen, and at the same time to secure a more assured margin of profit. The experiment of rewarding labourers by a share of profits as partners, or by a bonus contributed from profits in addition to wages, was now becoming the subject of frequent successful experiment. [Numerous instances were adduced in proof of this statement by the lecturer, who proceeded to point out the various difficulties that lay in the way of the adoption of such a system, and to suggest modes for their consideration or removal. The lecturer then calmly and dispassionately discussed the destructive warfare of "strikes" and "lock-outs," in which he freely admitted there had been grievous faults on both sides.] He hoped that ere long truer and juster views of the labour question would reduce these troubles to peace and contentment. [Mr. Holden also discussed the great questions involved by the constantly improving changes of machinery, as affecting labour, and then proceeded to speak at some considerable length of the principle of co-operative labour as applied to sugar growing and the cultivation of cotton.] The lecture was brought to a conclusion at about 10 o'clock.

CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORM.

THE question of uniform to be worn by the Civil Service just now possesses some interest, and we therefore reprint from the *Government Gazette*, of July 19th, 1850, Lord Carnarvon's dispatch on the subject:—

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, recognising the service of the Crown in the colonies as being in every respect on an equality with that of the mother country, and conferring on her Majesty's Civil Servants in the colonies the right to wear the Civil uniform prescribed for her Majesty's servants in Great Britain.

CHARLES COWPER.

Downing-street, 15th February, 1850.

[CIRCULAR.]

Sir,—I have received the Queen's commands to inform you that it is her Majesty's wish to mark in some distinctive manner the service of the Crown in the colonies, as being in every respect on an equality with that of the mother country. Her Majesty has been, therefore, graciously pleased to confer on her Majesty's Civil Service in the colonies, the right to wear the Civil uniform prescribed for her Majesty's servants in Great Britain, under the following regulations:—

The uniform of the First class will be worn by the Governors of Canada, Jamaica, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, New Zealand, Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, and the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Leeward Islands, and by the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

The Second class will be worn by the Governors of colonies not comprised in the foregoing list, and by Lieutenant-Governors. The existing military uniform of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the two classes before named is retained, and may be worn according to the option of the officer. The colonial uniform of a grade beneath that of Governor is abolished, except in cases hereinafter mentioned. Officers administering the Government of colonies, not holding the rank of Lieutenant-Governor, are to wear the Civil uniform of the third class, and this class is assigned to such members of "Executive Councils" and Councils of Government, as hold office under the Crown.

As it is impossible in this country to specify in detail the offices to which this privilege can be assigned, I have to instruct you to transmit to me, with as little delay as possible, and confidentially, the offices to which you think it should be extended.

In colonies having responsible government, this class will include only the members of the provincial or colonial Cabinet; in other colonies the Governors will select those officers having seats at the Chief Council of the colony, or holding positions which may be considered equivalent in rank to those offices of which colonial Cabinets are composed.

Colonial servants not having a seat in the Cabinet, and heads of principal departments in other colonies, such as Colonial Secretaries, Treasurers, Auditors-General, and officers of same degree, not members of Executive Council or Councils of Government, shall be entitled to wear the uniform of the fourth class.

The chief assistants in principal departments, and the heads of subordinate departments, will wear the uniform of the fifth class.

In the two last classes a certain latitude will be allowed to Governors in their recommendations of officers, it being borne in mind that in a case coming strictly within the foregoing regulations, no permission is to be given to wear the uniform of those two classes, nor is any promise to be made without reference to this office.

With regard to Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, and officers administering Governments, the permission comes in force from the date of this dispatch. In the case of Colonial Cabinets, and of offices strictly analogous in other colonies, *i. e.* office-holders, members of the principal Council in the colony, the permission likewise is granted from the same date; but in cases where the right to a uniform is not clear to the mind of a Governor, the permission is suspended for the decision of the Secretary of State.

Colonists who may on any former occasion have held an office to which the uniform may be allowed under the present despatch, will be entitled to assume it on notifying their wish to the Governor, who will transmit their names to the Secretary of State.

It must be distinctly understood that no colonial functionary, whatever his rank, shall be entitled to this uniform in virtue of any office not held directly or indirectly under the Crown. No elective councillor, not an office-holder, can have any claim to an official dress exclusively reserved for the service of the Crown.

Colonists, however, who have hitherto been allowed to wear the old colonial uniform may still wear it; and you may confer the right of wearing that uniform on such magistrates and local officers as you may consider of a position corresponding to that of a Deputy Lieutenant in this country.

The official regulation issued by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household with regard to Civil uniforms is herewith transmitted. It will therein appear that there are two distinct dresses, one called the full dress, the other the levee dress; the former worn only at the Queen's drawing-rooms, and State occasions in this country. This being very expensive, and the occasions upon which it could be worn being very rare, it is presumed that the levee dress only would be preferred for colonial use.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
CARNARVON.

(In the absence of Sir E. B. Lytton.)

Governor Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., &c., &c.,
New South Wales.

THE ALBURY GERMAN EXODUS.

(*From the Albury Banner.*)

THE following evidence, collected by a contemporary, will be found interesting to the number of inquirers that are directing their attention to this portion of Riverina:—

Godfrey Scholtz stated as follows:—I have been for twenty-five years a resident of South Australia, and arrived in Albury in May, 1866. At the time I left South Australia I knew of forty German farmers who were insolvent, and seventy more who were near to it. Have a homestead of fifty acres at Angaston, which, in accordance with the German practice, I intended to keep for my old age. Have now made up my mind to sell it on the first favourable opportunity, and shall never leave Jindera. Consider this country a hundred times better than South Australia. The New South Wales Land Act works more favourably than I anticipated, and I don't wish for anything better. Such land as I have here could not be got in South Australia for £10 per acre. I have sold land in South Australia inferior to this, at £15 per acre. The land about here is all good, and not patchy, as in South Australia. Find the climate healthy, and the seasons more regular than where I came from. Have often seen frosts at Christmas in South Australia, but here the weather is milder in winter and more moist in summer. Came to Jindera too late to clear land for a wheat crop, but my neighbours had forty bushels to the acre. Have seen fifty bushels yielded to the acre in some situations. I got thirty bushels of maize to the acre. You shall see my potatoes. [Mr. Scholtz here brought us in some fine-looking specimens, about the size of our two fists]. Consider the land is admirably adapted for the vine, but the time is too short to speak from my own experience. The ground is a red clay, occasionally chocolate colour, and there is black soil about the creeks, which will do for tobacco. There is plenty of timber for fencing and all other purposes; in fact, clearing is rather expensive. Wages vary from 15s. to 20s. per week with rations. Wheat only fetches 3s. per bushel, but I can easily make up for this with other things. I have a grazing area, three times the size of my purchased land, and the pasturage is splendid. I shall have to pay a rental of £2 per square mile for this; but if any other purchaser chooses to select on my grazing right, I shall have to give it up. When I sold I made up for the low price of wheat by other things, I meant that I sold my butter at 1s. 3d. per lb., my eggs at 1s. per dozen, bacon at 1s. per lb. wholesale, &c. I do not feed my pigs on boiled wheat, but give them pumpkins, or any refuse about the farm. We have had plenty of pumpkins bigger than this. [Here one was shown us weighing about 50 lbs.] All vegetables thrive well here. The roads are good, and the municipality are repairing all the worst places. Albury is distant about eight miles, and at present we find Albury a good market for all our produce. When the railway starts, I expect we can grow wheat at a fair profit. There is only one mill in Albury, and the want of competition tends to keep down prices; but I know of two millers from Mount Gambier who are coming to build a mill here. There is land enough here for thousands of farmers, and good quality too. It is scandalous that this land should have been allowed to lie idle so long. I could have made a fortune had I come here ten years ago. At Tanunda they call me a "rebel" for bringing so many Germans up here. At Piney Range, thirty-five miles from here, there is splendid land, all unoccupied. Have seen wheat growing there nearly as tall as myself. [Mr. Scholtz stands about 5 feet 6 inches.] There are no drawbacks that I am aware of in connection with this place, except, there is one, and that is the bad lot of people living at Piney Range. They have relations and connections living here; and are always driving away our horses and cattle to the pound. It is said they get 6s. for every beast. We are going to petition for the removal of that pound. I am glad to hear there is to be a police station established at the Piney Range, as it may prove a great protection to honest and industrious men. I know of a township in South Australia called Narracoorte, but am not acquainted with any Germans in this district who have come from there.

Johann Kulms stated as follows:—I came to South Australia in 1847, and left for Albury early in 1867. Had to pay 10s. an acre rent for my farm of 80 acres in Lyndoch Valley (S.A.). I also had a smaller farm there, and my total rent was £60 8s. per annum. I sold my wheat at 3s. 4d. per bushel, and reaped 620 bushels. Found I was losing money after paying wages, &c. I have here a free selection of 340 acres; for which I paid 5s. an acre cash, and shall have to pay the balance of 15s. per acre in three years, or failing that, interest on the same. Thirty bushels of wheat to the acre is the lowest yield I have heard of here. Have not been long enough here to grow wheat myself, but went round to all the farms, and made an examination and inquiry. Some had threshed as much as 50 bushels per acre. I have got in 40 acres this year; and with no rent to pay, I am far better off than at Mount Gambier. If a man chooses to keep sheep here and do no work, it will pay him better than working hard in South Australia. I anticipate no difficulty in selling wheat, especially as we are to have a mill here. I passed through Narracoorte, but don't know any people there. At Mount Gambier the middling land is rented at 20s. per acre; 24s. is a common rental, and some are paying as high as 30s. per acre per annum.

Christian Lubke stated as follows:—I have been living at Mount Gambier for nine years, and came here last December. Had a freehold of my own—a half section of 40 acres. Could scarcely make both ends meet. Sold my land there at £10 per acre, and my land here is better than that. Have free-selected 320 acres at Jindera, and have sown enough for my own consumption, besides clearing a lot of ground for next year. Whatever happens, I cannot be worse off than I was in South Australia. Mount Gambier is reckoned the best farming country in South Australia, but the land is very patchy. Have heard of 70 bushels to the acre being yielded from some patches there. The best land at Mount Gambier is worth £20 an acre, but there are only six or eight square miles of it. This land at Jindera is not equal to the best land at Mount Gambier, but is fully equal to the £10 land there. There is land at Piney Range and Billabong fully equal to the best land at Mount Gambier, but this is 30 or 35 miles farther from a market than the land I occupy here. Jindera is still going ahead. The foundation stone of the schoolhouse and temporary Lutheran church will be laid this week. A cemetery has been marked out, and one solitary grave is to be seen there. The Government have reserved a fine site for a township in the centre of the farms; and the German residents are impatient for the town lots to be sold, as there is a good opening for a store, public-house, &c. The cockatoo fences are now being supplanted by posts and rails, and orchards and vineyards are being extensively planted. With beginners, of course, the wheat crop occupies the prominent position, and a great breadth of land has been sown. The pegs of selectors meet the eye in every direction, but there seems room enough for all. As to the New South Wales Land Act, we consider it works very well in good agricultural districts; but very badly in localities suited only for pastoral occupation. As to what changes in the land law could be made with advantage, we may as well say that we consider it would be beneficial to restrict free selection to those large and fertile areas which the selectors themselves have already made choice of by settling upon, and to give the selector a more permanent and defined title to his grazing right.

THE FLINDERS COUNTRY.

FROM a series of articles published from time to time in the *Cleveland Bay Express*, on the condition of the Gulf Country, we extract the following:—

There is a post from Richmond Downs, which is about half way between Cleveland Bay and the Gulf, once a month. Now a month is a long time to be shut out from civilised life without letters or papers, especially if wives or sweethearts be left behind, and the sooner the inhabitants agitate for reform in the matter the sooner they will get it. They should know by this time that the Queensland Government seldom give anything without being asked; as Burke Town is only a remote young city, at the extreme end of the colony of Queensland, very likely very little is known about it even by the gentleman who is supposed to know; so that if the Gulf people remain contented with their position as to postal matters, the Postmaster-General will not think of disturbing them for some time to come. The postman is supposed to travel by rules and regulations, which he may or may not always do; but one regulation which sometimes places the outsider at a disadvantage appears to tend towards the absurdity, that is, so it is stated, that "the postman is not to cross any river or creek if the water reaches the saddle-flaps." This rule is satisfactory and good, if it is with regard to such rivers and creeks only as are without a boat for the convenience of the public; but if it be for all rivers and creeks, with or without boat, as is stated to be, the rule should be amended without delay. The postman starts from Townsville, for example, outward bound, and gets as far as the Burdekin, which is flooded, and will not be sufficiently low to suit the mailman's regulation for a fortnight or three weeks, even should no more rain fall; is he to stay there until the river be fordable, or is he to do as others do, take his things over in a boat and swim his horses behind it? It has been seen that a traveller has left Townsville two days after the postman, and although spelling a day or two now and again to the extent of upwards a week, has arrived in Burke Town before him. The postman sends his bags over the Burdekin in a boat should it be flooded.

Some go with firearms, usually revolvers, but the greater number without any offensive weapon whatever, except their knives. Shepherds will carry their firearms but a short time, but they soon leave them in their huts, and will not take the trouble to swing their revolvers on their belts. Men without a companion have travelled the whole length of the Flinders on foot carrying their food and swag, and camping nearly all the way, and none have yet been molested by the blacks. A Chinaman was seen lately going down the river alone carrying his property at the ends of a pole on his shoulder, his blanket swung at one extreme of the stick, and his food, billy, water bag, and other odds and ends at the other; he said he had come from the Barcoo, and was going to the settlement, and no doubt he is safe there among some of his countrymen. He had nothing for protection except a tomahawk; he had seen no blacks, except two, and he shook his tomahawk and told them to be off. They laughed, and said "tobacco." He gave them a bit, and they departed. John, however, knew what he was about, and took the safest way of travelling under the circumstances—he never camped at night at a waterhole, but made his tea for supper in the afternoon, and carried it in his billy, so that he could continue his journey till a late hour, and camp in the middle of a plain if he chose, away from any creek or waterhole.

Whether this district is a first-class wool growing country or not remains to be proved, although it is confidently asserted by those who have been long est in it that it is as good as any district in Queensland for producing wool of quantity or quality. It is admitted that for three or four months in the year the weather is remarkably warm, but the winter months fully make up for that, and anyone who travels over the prairies in the winter months can testify to the climate being bitterly cold. Rains in the winter months are said to produce a fine crop of herbs of great variety, which the sheep are remarkably fond of. If, however, the district does not prove itself to be a wool-producing country, it has beyond doubt proved itself to be one of the finest for producing tallow. The young sheep that have been bred in the district show remarkably good fleeces, and it has been observed that the sheep born there strike out to the plains in search of feed, when the sheep that have been introduced into the district will seek the shade of the timber.

The squatters on the Lower Flinders complain that justice is not done to the district by the newspapers of the colony. They say that this season has been a fine healthy one, with little or no sickness, but that is not taken any notice of, but last year when much sickness prevailed, every paper was full of something about the great mortality on the Flinders, and every man who died from the effects of drink, or any other cause, was termed a victim to the Gulf fever. They contend that intemperate men with impaired constitutions, who could not be expected to live anywhere, went to the district, drank, and died from the effects of their irregularities, and were all called victims. They also say that every statement made by men who run down the district is believed, however improbable the tale may be, or however barefaced the lie is believed if it comes from the lips of a working man, but the squatter's story is not believed because they say it is his interest to give the district a good name, that they may have plenty of labour, but the working man has no interest in the district, and consequently tells the truth. The best way to arrive at correct information respecting the health of districts would be to get reports sent in from all the police magistrates in the colony, showing the mortality of each district. It would then be seen if the district of Bourke was more unhealthy than any northern district of Queensland.

THROWING OPEN THE UNIVERSITIES.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

MR. EWART'S proposal to throw open the two Universities to students who are not members of any particular college is one for which it is easier to wish than to expect success. We shall be delighted to see the bill pass if the Select Committee to which it is to be referred can put it into a practical shape, but we are not sanguine as to the amount of good which it would do when it had actually become law. The real difficulty in the matter was pointed out by Mr. Hardy with his usual business-like perspicacity. The expense of a university education at the present day is the reason why so small a section of the community take advantage of it, and that expense is not a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, but a matter of time. If a university education, including board and lodging, were to be had for nothing, we doubt greatly whether the number of students at the universities would be doubled so long as their age and the length of time and course of study at present required to obtain a degree remained unchanged. The expense of a university education consists in the fact that a young man who goes through it finds himself at the end of his course, at the age of twenty-one or twenty-two, altogether destitute of any sort of knowledge which can be turned to immediate advantage. In other words, a university education with us is possible only to those who can afford to earn nothing till they are twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. To every one who is not either in a certain sense rich, or else extremely confident in his own resources and connections, the present of such an education would be in the nature of a white elephant. The great majority of youths and parents would prefer to pay for an education which turned a boy out at nineteen or twenty fit to undertake at once the duties of some calling in which he could make a living, to receiving as a gift an education which would postpone that period for five years. If the universities of the nineteenth century are to be crowded as they were in the thirteenth century, the age of the students must be diminished and the practical importance, the marketable value of the studies must be enormously increased. Three precedents are usually insisted upon as proofs that the English universities might be put upon a totally different footing, and made to fill a totally different place in our social economy from that which at present belongs to them. They are the schools of the middle ages, the Scotch, and the German, to which we might add the American, universities of the present day. Much no doubt is to be learnt from a consideration of these cases, but there are also broad distinctions between them and our own Oxford and Cambridge. In the middle ages it was impossible to get knowledge in any other way than by going to hear lectures, and when a man had got what in those days passed for knowledge he was in possession of something of which it was impossible to overestimate the value. The position which theology then held as the Queen of the Sciences, the unhesitating conviction that the theology taught in the schools was the sublimest of sciences and the key to all the rest, and the enormous temporal advantages which were the reward of proficiency in it, together with the great provision made for learned men by all sorts of ecclesiastical endowments, provided a stimulus for study utterly unlike anything which exists at the present day. To imagine anything like it we must suppose modern science and knowledge of every kind brought to a focus, taught at a few great centres, and rewarded by something approaching to a monopoly of the right to teach mankind, or indeed to address them through the Press or otherwise, and by the possession of all the ecclesiastical and of the greater part of the lay patronage of the day. If such a state of things existed, no doubt the universities would swarm with students, sleeping, if necessary, four in a room; and living, if necessary, on bread and water. It is difficult to say how far we are from such a state of things, but easy to see that our distance from it is indefinitely great. If we take the more modern precedents of Scotland, Germany, and America, there is of course a much greater resemblance to the state of our own society, but there are also great contrasts. In Scotland the age of the university students does not exceed that of the boys in the upper classes of our public schools; and in Germany, as also in France, the practical importance of a university degree as a condition imposed by law upon entrance into many professions is far greater than with us. In a new country like America, the class which appreciates the advantages of an elaborate education does not exist, and the highest education that is to be had is accordingly regulated by the requirements of a different order of men. So, too, in some foreign countries, and particularly in Germany, intellectual liberty and energy were, and to a great extent still are, far more concentrated at the universities than is the case with us. A learned man in England who wanted to pursue any study, and who had the means of employing his leisure as he pleased, would hardly go to live at Oxford or Cambridge. He would probably find far more learning, and all the necessary appliances of learning, in a much more convenient and accessible form in London.

For these reasons we do not think that any legislation will much alter the present demand for a university education. In order to make Oxford and Cambridge thoroughly popular institutions, there is required rather a change in the nation than a change in the universities. Our whole conception of the value of learning and of the dignity of a learned life must undergo a change before our universities will be changed to any considerable degree, and before we alter our opinion as to the value of learning we shall have to alter altogether our conception of the nature of learning, and these alterations will take a very long time and will be but slowly affected by Acts of Parliament. This, however, is by no means a reason for refusing to pass Mr. Ewart's bill, or to put it into a shape in which it will be worth passing. On the contrary, the object at which it aims is an excellent one, and is, moreover, one which the universities themselves will never attempt to carry out in earnest. We can hardly imagine a state of things more desirable in itself, and in particular more desirable to those who are attached to the institutions of the country and wish to see them keep up with the general movement of society, than one in which the universities should be, and should be recognised as being, the intellectual leaders of the nation, and in which an ample share of their enormous revenues should be applied to the legitimate purpose of enabling poor men of distinguished abilities to put those abilities to the use for which nature has fitted them. We do not see what a man would save by going up to Oxford or Cambridge as a member of the university, though not of any particular college. He could hardly get cheaper lodgings than are to be had in some of the colleges; he might get cheaper board, but it would not be so very much cheaper, and wherever he was his clothes and journeys would cost much the same. It no doubt may be true that the necessity, real or fancied, of living as other young men live may impose a degree of expense upon in-college students which men content to live in a very plain way for the sake of learning might avoid; and there can be no doubt that the moral effect of the academical success of such students would be exceedingly good. No more wholesome example can be put before the eyes of young men than that of honours won by people who dress plainly, lodge roughly, eat and drink plainly, and have had to win their learning by laborious self-denial, instead of being coaxed into it by all sorts of artificial stimulants to their natural idleness and vanity. By all manner of means let the experiment be tried. It may be a first step towards a fuller appreciation of the true dignity of knowledge and learning than has hitherto been usual in England, and at all events, if it fails, as we are inclined to fear it will, at least at first, it can do no harm.

There is one point on which we cannot share Mr. Ewart's wishes, and that is the point of the "persona." Even if some honorable member will bring in a bill for the abolition of all distinctions whatever between the sexes, and if he could show that he had the means of making it effectual, we should hope that it might not pass; but of all the distinction between them the distinction of education is one of the last that ought to be abolished. I women are to enter professions of course they must have a professional training; but if there is, a most people have hitherto supposed, a broad distinction between the two sexes, so that women who do men's work are as exceptional as men who do women's work, they surely ought to be educated apart. Doe not common sense suggest several reasons too obvious to be explicitly insisted upon why boys should not be sent to girls' schools, and do not those objections apply with increased force to "persons" of both sexes of from eighteen to twenty-one years of age? It may be a very bigoted prejudice, but most men would object to allowing their daughters to take lodgings by themselves on the same floor with a set of male students who proposed to attend the same lectures and go through the same examinations. To laugh at such proposals is so easy that it is not worth while to do it, but to look at the matter seriously, would not any father feel that by taking such a step he was exposing his daughters to every kind of risk to which it is possible for a woman to be exposed, and would he not also feel that the education which might be suitable for his sons could hardly be suitable for his daughters? The strongest reason for believing that the functions of men and women ought not to be confounded is that no one proposes to enable men to take upon themselves feminine duties, and surely this suggests reciprocity.

FEELINGS.

(*From the London Review.*)

A HIGHLY NERVOUS and sensitive organisation is a serious calamity to its possessor, while its contrary often proves a source of annoyance and irritation to those who demand the quick and ready sympathy of their friends. "Love me, love my dog" represents very fairly what are, in many instances, the requirements of friendship. It is not enough for some persons to be loved themselves, but everything they have must also come in for its share, and must be valued not for its own merits or on its own account, but reflectively, because it belongs to them; and they are disposed to resent, as an injury done to themselves, any want of appreciation for their dog or their cat, their house, garden, or possessions of any kind. It is an exaggerated idea of the claims of friendship, and opens the door to a host of indirect ways by which scheming and interested persons may cajole and toady their friends. As a rule, none are so open to flattery and the arts of the schemer

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 3.
Boomerang (s.), 600 tons, Captain Harley, from Cleveland Bay 26th ultimo. Passengers—Messrs. Cassidy, Blair, Crossley, and 10 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.
City of Sydney, schooner, 88 tons, Captain Corbitt, from Launceston 23rd ultimo. J. Campbell and Co., agents.
Prima Donna, schooner, 85 tons, Captain Cook, from Broad Sound 17th ultimo. J. Black and Co, agents.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 2.
City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.
SEPTEMBER 3.
Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne.
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
Fawn, for Newcastle.
Matsdor, for Bulli.
Sparkle, for Launceston.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.
Jessie, for Hokitika; St. Magnus, for Newcastle; Lottery, for Rio de Janeiro; Amy Robsart, for Raffle Creek; Scotsman, Mary Smith, Rotumah, for S. S. Islands; Onward, for Hongkong; Pioneer, for Clarence River; Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 3.
Scotsman, brig, 231 tons, Captain Hamilton, for South Sea Islands. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray, and 2 in the steerage.
Rotumah, barque, 281 tons, Captain Robertson, for South Sea Islands. Passengers—Messrs. J. F. Wilson and A. H. Hall.
Pioneer, schooner, 158 tons, Captain Hunter, for Melbourne, via Clarence River.
Onward, ship, 666 tons, Captain Whyte, for Hongkong. Passengers—Captain D. H. Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Sangster, Mr. and Mrs. Stack, 4 children and servant, and 48 Chinese in the steerage.
Mary Smith, schooner, 99 tons, Captain Watson, for South Sea Islands.
City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane: Passengers—Mrs. Griffin, Colonel Newdigate, Rev. W. Curnow, Messrs. J. Leigh, Becker, Lingan, W. C. Joyner, F. Lassetter, J. C. Wynyard, R. M. Stewart, E. Barrett, and 12 in the steerage.
Rangatira (s.), 460 tons, Captain Grainger, for Melbourne: Passengers—Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Lyttle, Mrs. W. Smith, Captain Lyttle, Captain Dunmaresq, Dr. Scott, Messrs. Robertson, M. Pollock, J. Smith, Abel W. Smith, and 20 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 3.
Star of the East, Uncle Tom, from Brisbane Water, with 580 baskets shells, 12,000 feet timber, 25,000 laths; Myall, from Port Stephens, with 360 bags maize, 5 tons fish, 30 hides, 16 sides bacon, 20 bags oysters, 8000 shingles; Wonlora (s.), from Bulli, with 227 tons coal; Emma Jane, Jessie, from Newcastle, with 525 tons coal; Esther, from the Manning River, with 360 bags maize, 4 bags bran, 8 bags bacon, 1 coop fowls, 2 boxes wax, 6 hides; Leichhardt (s.), from the Hunter, with 93 bales hay, 27 bales wool, 4 bags oysters, 4 baskets prawns, 20 dozen brooms, 14 cases eggs, 130 sheep.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 3.
Jane, for Manning River; Uncle Tom, Star of the East, for Brisbane Water; Myall, for Port Stephens; Welcome Home, for Richmond River; Wonlora (s.), for Bulli; Henry Edward, for Wollongong; Emma Jane, Comet, Heather Bell, Jessie, for Newcastle; Esther, for Manning River.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 3.
City of Sydney, from Launceston: 100 tons potatoes, J. Campbell and Co.
Telegraph (s.), from Brisbane: 10 casks fruit, Woodward; 6 bags potatoes, F. James; 53 hides, Nipper and See; 48 hides, Mort and Co.; 3 casks tallow, Irwin and Turner; 63 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 3 bags potatoes, Hargreaves; 24 cases extract meat, R. Towns; 177 oz. gold, Bank New South Wales; 11 casks tallow, 2 bales wool, Morehead and Co.; 3 bales wool, 4 bales skins, Tidswell and Wilson; 33 casks tallow, 18 hides, Order.
Boomerang (s.), from Cleveland Bay: 47 casks tallow, 21 bales wool, 108 bundles sheepskins, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 13 casks tallow, 64 hides, R. Towns and Co.; 15 bales wool, Dangar and Co.; 1 bale wool, 1 case sundries, Richardson and Wrench; 19 bales wool, Parbury, Brothers; 8 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 9 casks tallow, 43 hides, Order; From Bowen: 13 hogsheads tallow, 30 hides, Mort and Co.; 41 bales wool, 1 cask beef, R. Towns and Co.; 58 bales wool, Order; 9 bales wool, 12 oz. 6 dwts. 3 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank; 271 oz. 16 dwts. gold, Bank N. S. Wales; 1 tin natural history, G. Krefft; 1 case specimens, Darling Nursery. From Gladstone: 1 cask tallow, Caird, Paterson and Co.; 2 bales sheepskins, 4 casks tallow, 21 hides, J. De V. Lamb; 294 oz. 5 dwts. gold, A. J. S. Bank.
Prima Donna, from Broad Sound: 23 tons copper, 34 bales wool, 8 casks tallow, 50 hides, 2 bundles skins, Order.

EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 3.
Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton: 6 chests tea, 3 cases brandy, 3 cases geneva, 30 bags sugar, 15 bags salt, 75 bags flour, 41 packages, framing, Griffiths, and Co.; 10 chests 5 half-chests 20 boxes tea, Daniell, King, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, E. T. Penfold; 30 bags sugar, Edwards; 2 packages opium, On Ching; 1 bale woolpacks, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 1 cask rum, Keele and Co.; 3 kegs apples, 9 packages, J. Barlow; 2 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 6 chests 4 half-chests tea, J. Fraser and Co.; 11 chests 1 half-chest tea, 2 bags sugar, 13 packages, Harrison and Atwood; 50 cases kerosene, 27 bars 4 bundles iron, 28 cartmen, Hay and Co.; J. B. Holdsworth; 1 package tobacco, R. Towns and Co.; 30 cases brandy, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 31 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 case, J. Kohn and Co.; 6 packages, J. Devlin; 4 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 package, J. Brush; 1 case, Kennedy; 1 package, E. Vickery; 2 packages boots, Saddington and Sons; 1 case, J. Vickery; 2 kegs butter, 2 bags wheat, 1 case, R. Vescya; 1 case, Flanagan; 100 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 3 packages glass, T. Edens; 1 case, A. S. N. Co.; 22 packages, Tin Wah; 6 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 case, L. Bergin and Co.; 12 packages, Wright, Barber, and Co.; 1 keg butter, 2 bags onions, 2 packages collars, C. B. Bond; 67 cases fruit, 2 kegs butter, Cullen 11 cases fruit, Brown.
Scotsman, for South Sea Islands: 1 package tobacco, A. W. Button; 1 package tobacco, M. C. Cowlishaw; 1 package tobacco, 17 mats sugar, 7 packages tea, 9 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 3 packages tobacco, 1 case brandy, 17 cases beer, 33 packages oilstores, T. and J. Skinner; 2 cases bitters, Franck, Hirschfeld, and Co.; 60 cases geneva, 3 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 2 cases cotton gins, R. Towns and Co.; 18 packages, J. Macgregor; 2 hogsheads wine, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 20,000 percussion caps, 3revolvers, 4 cases hardware, 1 case galvanized iron, 5 cases shot, 7 cases guns, 100 kegs powder, 46 packages hardware, 1 cask tallow, 28 bars iron, 6 cases gin, 20 cases beer, Harris and Laurie; 5 casks sugar, 6 casks rice, 2 half-chests tea, 2 casks 14 cases wine, 4 packages drapery, 56 pieces hardwood, 11 casks flour, 4 tierces beef, 5 casks biscuit, 1 package, Peate and Harcourt; 104 cases drapery, 35 tons coal, 69 packages ironmongery, 60 barrels beer, 7 casks flour, 20 casks biscuit, 40 boxes soap, 30 oars, 135 bundles hoops, 453 feet timber, 6 horses, 1 harmonium, C. K. Moore; 1 case books, J. Sands; 4 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 8 packages drapery, J. H. Knibbs; 10 packages oilstores, 8 barrels sugar, 7 boxes soap, 9 packages stationery, 7 barrels flour, 4 bags salt, 4 cases oil, 5 cases beer, 2 cases wine, 2 packages, Rev. J. Sunderland.
Rotumah, for South Sea Islands: 25 bags sugar, 7 cases wine, 50 cases geneva, 15 cases brandy, 20 boxes tea, 1 case cigars, 1 bell, 30 cases ale, 15 bags sugar, 10 cases axes, 4 tons flour, 5000 feet timber, 11 packages drapery, 20 boxes soap, 15 packages ironmongery, 10 cwt. paint, 4 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 1 case drapery, Lingan, Newton, Brother, and Co.; 4 kegs nails, 6 cases kerosene, 2 weighing-machines, 6 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 10 cases champagne, 3 bales navy blue, 1 case tobacco, 1 bale calico, J. C. W. Hinsch; 12 packages, C. M. Deane.
Pioneer, for Melbourne, via Clarence River: 10 tons flour, 2 tons salt, 8 tons 10 cwt. potatoes.
Onward, for Hongkong: 150 cases brandy, 15 cases wine, 136 jars Chinese cordia, 30 case preserves, 27 packages provisions, 2 cases confectionery, 25 packages oilstores, F. G. Lender and Co.; 35 pieces lead, 30 packages glass, 19 packages horseshoes, 3 casks iron, 4 casks files, 86 bundles iron, 23 bundles 4 packages copper, 9 oz. gold, On Cheong; 31 pieces lead, 19 bundles old metal, 6 boxes nails, 5 casks horseshoes, 8 bundles hoop iron, Sum Kum Ti; 147 bags beche-de-mer, M. Mayer; 24 bags beche-de-mer, W. J. Merriman; 36 bags beche-de-mer, 12 packages copper, 1 package sandalwood, Lee Tartoi and Co.; 11 tons 6 cwt. bones, 126 oz. gold, Tin War; 58 bags 2 casks beche-de-mer, 9 casks horseshoes, Ah Hong; 2 cases claret, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 2 cases beche-de-mer, 53 bundles hoop iron, 42 bundles Muntz metal, 6 cases nails, 29 casks horseshoes, 5 casks glass, 15 tons chain, 36 bundles copper, 17 oz. gold, Sum Kum On; 2 cases shell, 2 bags beche-de-mer, Lance and Co.; 6 cases copper, 10 casks fish, Chen Ateak; 88 oz. gold, 20 bundles iron, Gee Yuck; 24 oz. 2 dwts. gold, Ah Ling; 54 oz. gold, Chang Foon; 149 oz. 5 dwts. gold, An Gew; 596 tons coal, Parbury, Brothers; and 71 tons iron, glass, &c., original cargo [illegible].
Mary Smith, for South Sea Islands: 26 bags rice, 1 package tobacco, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case, Dr. Steel.

SHIPS' MAILS.
MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
FOR NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.—By the scotsman, this day, at noon, if not underway.
FOR NEW HEBRIDES.—By the Mary Smith, this day, at noon, if not underway.
FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Active, this day, at noon.
FOR FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—By the Rotumah, this day, at noon, if not underway.
FOR HONGKONG.—By the Onward, this day, at noon, if not underway.
FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Empress of India, this day, at noon.
FOR GRAFTON.—By the Helen Macgregor (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the You Yangs (s.), on Thursday, at 11.30 a.m.
FOR BRISBANE.—By the Lady Young (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, September 3: You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne; Au Revoir, schooner, 138 tons, Captain Firth, for Melbourne; Charlotte Andrews, barque, 356 tons, Captain Vandervord, for Wellington.
A large ship was in sight at sundown, yesterday, twenty-five miles off.
The Boomerang (s.) left Cleveland Bay on Monday, August 26th, at 6 p.m., and arrived at Bowen on Tuesday, 27th; left again on Wednesday, 28th, and arrived at Gladstone on Friday at 7 a.m.; left again same day, at noon, and arrived at Brisbane on Sunday at 1 a.m.; left again same day, and passed through South passage and passed Point Lookout at 11 a.m., and arrived at Sydney Heads on Tuesday at 7 p.m. Experienced strong S.E. winds from Cleveland Bay to Bowen; from thence to Brisbane, moderate S.E. and E. winds and fine weather; from Brisbane to Smoky Cape, fresh S.E. winds and squally weather; latter part, baffling light winds and showery weather. Passed a steamer bound north, off Indian Head, on Saturday, at 9 a.m., and the Lady Bowen (s.), on Sunday, at 5 p.m., off Point Danger.

NEWCASTLE.
ARRIVAL.
September 3.—You Yangs (s.), Paine, from Sydney.
DEPARTURE.
September 3.—Clutha, schooner, Bruce, for Melbourne, with 210 tons coal.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—SEPTEMBER 3.
1 case bedding, A. Osborne
200 boxes tin plates, 45 tons iron, 3 casks glue, 1 case pumps, Friend and Co.
4 boxes sewing machines, A. Rofe
1 carriage, P. Anderson
1 case books, C. T. Sandon
10 tons potatoes, 36 boxes jam, 138 chests tea, Meyerfeld and Co.
11 packages drapery, Keep and Parsons
24 cwt. raisins, M. Moss and Co.
1266 bags sugar, 42 packages candles, R. T. Ford and Co.
33 quarter-casks brandy, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
2 cases cutlery, J. Jacobs and Co.
100 cases kerosene, J. J. Curran
100 cases chicory, J. B. Metcalfe and Co.
1 case stationery, W. Phillips
32 tons 500 sacks salt, R. Binnie
33 cases drapery, Farmer, Painter, and Pope
6 bales canvas, 9 packages boots, J. Powell
486 bags sugar, R. T. Ford, and Co.
160 tons potatoes, B. J. Hardy
15 pianos, 1 case harmonium and music, W. H. Paling
11 bundles bows, Moss
133 packages oilstores, &c., Harrison and Atwood
49 packages ships stores, A. S. N. Co.
92 packages paints, oils, &c., E. H. Beauchamp
900 bags salt, J. Joseph
1 case instruments, W. Mac Donald
100 casks cement, M'Ilwraith and Co.
2 cases cocoa, J. Bell
14 cases galvanized iron, F. Lassetter and Co.
2 cases glass, 3 hogsheads 4 cases wine, 16 casks stout 3 hogsheads brandy, 1 quarter-cask rum, Royal Hotel Co.
22 cases books, S. Rabone
16 bales hessians, 256 iron pipes, Colonial Sugar Co.
2 cases books, W. R. Fiddington
19 kegs, 3 casks nails, 22 cases yellow metal, Harris and Laurie
83 bundles tubes, Gas Company
85 cases bottles, 5 bales corks, W. G. Henfrey
3 cases books, 4 cases ink, 1 case slates, W. R. Gullick
200 casks cement, 50 casks plaster paris, 130 kegs nails, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
1 case leather, J. Vickery.
1 case machinery, A Flack
1 case lace, Madame Bene
16 cases cape, 3 cases oil baize, 7 cases drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
9 casks oil, 150 casks cement, 100 tons pig iron, 77 plates iron, P. N. Russell and Co.
2 cases harness goods, E. Hughes
24 bags 2 casks grass-tree gum, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
11 packages saddlery, H. C. Brookes
900 cases kerosene, F. Lassetter and Co.
815 pieces timber, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.
12 casks seed, 1 case trusses, 11 packages drugs, J. Watson
17 cases confectionery, Biddell, Brothers
2 cases glass, 1 case wirework, Metcalfe and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
MELBOURNE.
ARRIVAL.
September 3.—City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.
DEPARTURES.
September 2.—Derwent (s.), for Launceston; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.
September 3.—Pilot, for Hokitika.

ADELAIDE.
ARRIVALS.
September 2.—Triumph, from Wallaroo.
September 3.—Beatrice, from York's Peninsula.

BRISBANE.
ARRIVAL.
September 2.—Lady Bowen (s.), from Sydney.
DEPARTURE.
September 2.—Clarence (s.), from Rockhampton.

GRAFTON.
DEPARTURE.
September 3.—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Sept. 3.	8.30 a.m.	W.N.W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	N.E.	Moderate, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
SEPTEMBER 3.

QUEENSLAND.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	SE. Light rain			
Port Mackay	SE. Raining			
Waverley	SSE. Cloudy			
Nebo	Calm. Cloudy			
Rockhampton	SE. Cloudy			
Hawkwood	SE. Cloudy			
Maryborough	SE. Fine			
Gayndah	SE. Cloudy			
Brisbane	SSE. Cloudy	30·362		SE. Very cloudy.
Toowoomba	ENE. Dull			
N.S WALES.				
Tenterfield	W. Dull, like rain			SE. Cloudy
Grafton	SE. Unsettled	30·27	62·	SE. Showery
Glen Innes	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Armidale	E. Fine	26·762	54·	Calm. Fine
Tamworth	SW. Fine			SE. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine			E. Fine, warm
Singleton	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine.
Newcastle	E. Dull, cloudy	30·366	59·	ESE. Fine
Windsor	SE. Fine,			E. Fine
Sydney	N. Fine			E. Fine
South Head	WNW. Cloudy			E. Fine
Wollongong	Calm. Showery			SW. Cloudy
Nowra	Calm. Like rain			SW. Fine
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	28·300	57·	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	E. Fine			Calm. Fine
Cassilis	SE. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Wellington	E. Fine			NW. Fine
Dubbo	E. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange	E. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Forbes	NE. Fine			NW. Fine
Young	SW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	NE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Deniliquin	E. Fine	29·962	58·	N. Dull
Hay	E. Fine			Calm. Dull
Moulamein	WNW. Light rain			Calm. Cloudy
Balranald	NW. Light rain			Calm. Cloudy
Euston	Calm. Raining			Calm. Cloudy
Wentworth	N. Cloudy			E. Cloudy
Goulburn	NE. Like rain			NE. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Dull			Calm. Cloudy
Araluen	W. Fine			NE. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Like rain			E. Fine
Cooma	E. Cloudy			NE. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine			E. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			S. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	WSW. Frosty	25·718	37·	Calm. Fine, warm
Albury	Calm. Fine, clear	29·843	59·	Calm. Fine.
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	NE. Fine	30·281	52·	
Queenscliff	NE. Fine	30·35	55·	
Cape Schank	Calm. Fine	30·00	55·	
Cape Otway	E. Fine, cloudy	30·010	54·	
Portland	E. Fine	30·240	58·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	ENE. Overcast	30·092	54·	
Adelaide	NE. Overcast, bar.	29·941	60·	
M'Donald Bay	[falling			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.
Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 56m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.
SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1867. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·463	53·8	86	WNW.	0·1	4	8	0·00	8·0
P.M. 3	·375	59·1	75	SE.	0·4	9	10		
„ 9	·196	56·0	79	NE.	0·1	3	2		9·0
Mean ...	30·345	56·3	80·0		0·2	5	6·7		8·5

Evaporation for 24 hours, ...0·039
Temperature of sea water at Fort Denison at 9 a.m.,—
SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.
Shade { Maximum..... 63·1 | Sun—maximum ..... 120·6
Minimum..... 48·4 | Grass—minimum..... 44·2
Total rainfall from January 1st to September 3rd, 45·05 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eight years, 49·93 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1867. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	AT 9 A.M. Barometer	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hour previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	30·194	55·7	89	N.	0·1	7	63·1	52	1·09
GRAFTON....	26	30·180	62·0	54	SE.	0·3	5	68·0	56	0·01
NEWCASTLE	109	30·266	58·6	85	ENE.	4·0	7	63·2	53	2·02
SOUTH HEAD	267	30·157	53·8	79	WNW.	0·1	8	68·5	50	0·25
KIANDRA ...	4640	25·707	32·2	77	WSW.	1·0	8	58·0	31	1·00
DENILIQUIN	410	29·964	58·0	71	E.	4·0	4	68·0	49	2·00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER 4TH.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.
SUN	10.50	7.27 N.	6.19	5.39
MOON	15.15	13 3 S.	9.56 a.m.	11.10 p.m.
MERCURY ...	10.12	12·24 N.	6.0 a.m.	4.43 p.m.
VENUS	10.30	10·53 N.	6.11 a.m.	5.7 p.m.
MARS	12.57	5·48 S.	7.52 a.m.	8.20 p.m.
JUPITER ...	22.16	12·13 S.	4.51 p.m.	6.0 a.m.
SATURN	15.8	15·30 S.	9.36 a.m.	10.38 p.m.

Moon's age ..... 5·5 days.
High water at Fort Denison ... a.m., 11h. 55m.
GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of Accounts previous to the 20th instant. September, 1867.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday,
Messages were brought up by the Private Secretary, conveying the assent of his Excellency the Governor, on behalf of her Majesty, to the Border Customs Act, the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Act, and the Newcastle Co-operative Steam Tug Company's Act.
The Arbitrations' Facilitation Bill was read a third time, and passed.
Mr. DOCKER, in moving the second reading of the Postage Laws' Consolidation and Amendment Bill, explained its principal provisions, which were to enable this colony to carry out a convention entered into between the English and French Governments as to the prepayment or otherwise of letters to or from France, and other matters in which the laws of New South Wales were in conflict with present Imperial postal laws, and the laws of other colonies and dependencies; also a provision to reduce the fee on registration of letters, and another to make compulsory the registration of letters containing money or valuables. There were also provisions bringing under statute the Post-office Money Order Offices, which are now only carried on under regulations.
The bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal for next day.
The Council adjourned until 4 p.m. this day.

IN the Assembly, yesterday,
A petition from Mr. T. S. Mort, for leave to introduce a bill to close a road, was ordered to be received.
A bill to repeal the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act was brought up and read a first time.
Mr. FORSTER moved a resolution to the effect that the suspension of certain provisions of the Stamp Act was illegal and dangerous, and ought to be discontinued in future. His only object was to obtain from the House an expression of opinion on a subject that was of frequent occurrence, as well here as in other countries. It was usual, in changes of the tariff being proposed, to commit a breach of the law by ordering the collection of the higher duties. This was done on the authority of the Executive, who took the responsibility, being assured that they could carry their proposal through the Parliament. This had been done once here, when the Ministry had afterwards been able to carry their tariff, thus showing the danger of the practice in this colony. The suspension by Mr. Cowper of that portion of the Stamp Act which imposed a certain duty on succession by widows was, no doubt, made in order to carry out what was believed to be the intention of the House. This, however, did not amount to a justification for the suspension, and it would have been better if the Government had taken the first opportunity of altering the law. The present Treasurer had recommended the suspension of another portion of the Stamp Act, without any such justification as the previous Treasurer had had, in referendo to the duty chargeable on legacies from the descendants of a brother or sister, or father or mother of a testator. On the recommendation of the Treasurer the Executive authorised the suspension. In this they had gone not only beyond the law, but also far beyond anything that had ever been done by any previous Ministries. The three estates, of Queen and Upper and Lower House, were alone legally authorised to make, alter, or suspend laws, and any such action by any other body was illegal. He should not have moved in the matter had it not been that the attention of the House had been drawn to it by the papers laid on the table; and as it was before them, the House ought to deal with it.
Mr. MARTIN said that if the hon. member only meant by his resolution that what was done by the Executive was illegally done, it was only saying that which every body knew—the point being one that had frequently been under discussion. If, however, the hon. member meant by this proposition to compel the Executive to abstain from doing anything of the kind in future, then the Government must object to it, for it would frequently be the case that the Legislature would fail to carry out its intentions. In such a case great injustice would occur if the Executive were precluded from doing that which Mr. Forster now complained of their doing. He thought the matter might be very safely left to the Executive, who were responsible to this House, to decide whether it was essential to suspend the course of law or not. It was necessary, to meet extreme cases, that this power should be held by the Government. No doubt, the Government ought to have come down with a bill of indemnity before this, but there was a peculiarity in this case from the Government intending to come down to the House with a new Stamp Bill, which bill would contain an indemnity clause. He would recommend the hon. gentleman to withdraw the resolution, for, if it were not withdrawn, he should move the "previous question."
Mr. J. STEWART regarded the resolution as one of those abstract propositions, without result, in which Mr. Forster was so accustomed to indulge; whilst the proposal to send the resolutions home to the Secretary of State seemed to him absurd, as it would lead to the inference that the Government had got beyond the control of the House, and that foreign aid had to be called in to coerce them.
Mr. FORSTER replied, and concluded by withdrawing the motion.
A message from the Governor contained the Royal assent to the Border Customs Duties Act, the Camperdown Cemetery Act, and the Newcastle Co-operative Steam-tug Company's Act; and a message from the Legislative Council enclosed the Arbitrations' Facilitation Bill.
The bill was read a first time.
Mr. R. STEWART moved for a select committee to inquire into the subject of shipwrecks on the coast. There were particular seasons in every year in which gales occurred, during which a number of valuable lives were lost, and much property was destroyed. He believed that an inquiry by a committee would obtain much useful information that could be put before the nautical public in such a shape as to be available. The motion was put, and carried without debate.
Mr. FORSTER moved for the correspondence respecting the selection of Benjamin Cook, of Corungula. After some few remarks by the hon. mover, answered by Mr. WILSON, the motion was carried.
On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, returns relative to the sale of Crown Lands were laid on the table.
The Claims against Government Bill was recommitted, and a proviso authorising execution to be levied upon property of the colonial Government after judgment obtained was inserted, on a division, by a majority of 17 to 8. The bill was then reported.
The House went into committee on the proposal to vote £250 for a road from Jones's Island to Ghinni Ghinni Creek. The motion was negatived by a majority of 12 to 8.
The Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company's Bill was read a second time, and passed through committee.
The House adjourned at a quarter to 7, to 3 o'clock this day.

IT is very difficult to understand the policy of Sir JOHN H. T. MANNERS SUTTON in dealing with the Ministerial crisis at Melbourne. The position to which he invited Mr. FELLOWS, if not utterly unexampled, was one entirely unsuitable to the crisis. Instead of looking forward to some new political combination, he seems to have asked for the sanction of a lawyer to a certain *dernier ressort*, to save him from the dismissal of his Ministry, rather than to have consulted the chief of a political party whose duty it was, if he did anything, to displace those whom he opposed. It is possible, however, that the object of the whole proceeding may have been to gain time; to give the Ministry an opportunity to call their supporters to their aid; and thus, by a show of strength and resolution, on the part of the people, to act upon the fears of the Legislative Council, and so prepare the way for their submission.
The case, however, as it came before Sir JOHN H. T. MANNERS SUTTON, invited a different method of treatment. When the Ministry had failed to carry a bill which no one could assert to be constitutional, in order that they might attain an object which no one will describe as consistent with ordinary government, the duty of the GOVERNOR was to have sought at least other advisers with a view of superseding the existing Ministry.
They might have failed in their attempts to form an Administration—or, forming one, they might have been ultimately defeated; but these results would have been all in harmony with the working of the constitutional principles, and the GOVERNOR would have placed himself on the sure rock of constitutional duty. But what can the country understand by the course he has taken? Are they to conclude that he is a partisan of the Ministry and of their measures, and that he is prepared to continue that pressure upon the independence of the Legislative Council which they have avowed as their fixed policy? No person having the slightest pretension to constitutional knowledge would deny that the attempt to pass as an item in the Estimates a grant of money for the purpose of establishing a new principle in government, was to depart from the constitutional rule, and that any such measure should have all the formalities of distinct legislation. The reason that Ministers have not done by bill that which they have attempted to do by vote in committee, is that they knew perfectly well that the bill in its very preamble would have ensured its condemnation; that no public body holding the principles of the Upper House would have looked upon it for one moment, and that it would have been cast out in consequence of its intrinsic iniquity. They, therefore, attempted to cover their project in the Estimates, in order to induce the House, in view of certain inconveniences and dangers, to surrender their legitimate functions as a deliberative body in the State. Had the Legislative Council been guilty of such a surrender it would have been for ever disgraced—unworthy useless thing, having no real office or function in the body politic. Its incompetence to do that for which it was formed would make it only a medium of evil. Its office is to stop hasty measures; to prevent unconstitutional proceedings in the other branch; to give time for the succour of the oppressed, whether sought from the Supreme Court or from the Imperial authority.
But for the existence of such a body as the Legislative Council, the decrees of the Assembly would be irresistible, its measures as precipitate as fierce, its injustice and cruelty irreparable. That the British Parliament never intended to create such a monster, and that the attempt to destroy all the barriers to a single supreme will of the Legislative Assembly is fatal to liberty, must be clear to all who have taken time to think, and who are in any way informed of the history of Governments.
The class of persons who sustain these deeds of violence commonly profess a profound admiration of America, and the sovereignty of the people as embodied in its institutions. But there is no more resemblance in such a Constitution as they seek to establish, and the government of America up to the period of the late revolution, than there is between the constitutional government of England and the autocracy of Russia. In all directions the founders of the American commonwealth placed barriers to hinder the predominance of any interest or party. The whole framework of their government seems to have been employed for one thing only, namely that people should not be able to do as they would; that no man's will should be law; that wherever there was constitutional movement it should be through paths strictly defined and highways rigorously cast up. This continued to be substantially the working of the Federal Government until a war, unexampled for its fierceness and extent, destroyed the balance. What they wish to do at Victoria is to make the will of the Assembly—that is of a majority—guided by one or two desperate men, the law before which the Judges, the Upper House, the Governor, and now even the Imperial Government itself, shall bow down. If that be accomplished, and if by intimidation the Appropriation Act should be passed, then all talk about constitutional forms is mere folly, and all resistance to a majority would be a mere waste of time. We should then be under such government as the chances of political life might prepare for us—taking its tone and character from the accidental temper and personal views which may animate the POLYPHEMUS of the mob—the one-eyed monarch of the blind.

THE method of valuing runs proposed in the new Land Bill does not get rid of valuators—it only makes them agents in the employ of the Executive for ascertaining the facts on which the valuation is to be calculated. The assessors are to visit and inspect the run, and note the following facts, viz.—the improvements and their value, the carrying capacity of the run, the local market value of the stock, and the price for which the run would sell. Before an assessor can honestly make out such a return he must have fairly studied the run and its capabilities, and made himself acquainted with the local cost and local value of the improvements. A mere flying visit would not enable him to do that. The return, therefore, is some guarantee that the inspection has been *bona fide* and thorough. At the same time, the number of the stock he must take from the squatters' books, unless he has them mustered and counted for his own satisfaction.
But though the functions of the appraiser are thus limited, he needs to be a person of capacity, for he has the very delicate duty to perform of judging of the quality, and therefore of the market value, of the stock, and also of fixing the saleable value of the run with all its belongings.
The reports thus made are to be handed into the Executive, who fix the rent. But though this apparently responsible duty is thus reserved to the authorities at head-quarters, it is responsible in imagination only, for it is reduced to a simple sum in arithmetic. The appraiser, if he does not actually fix the rent, does all that virtually determines it. It is a mere form, which takes from him the final act of the process. For his report is final and conclusive, and no discretion is left to the Executive to alter it. It would be very undesirable indeed that the Executive should have this power, as it would be a frightful instrument of patronage and punishment. Friends might be easily rewarded, and political foes might be made to feel what it was to offend their landlord's agent. Under such a system of bribery the whole squatting class whose leases were being appraised would be bound over in heavy penalties to keep the peace towards the party in power. It is probably to avoid the appearance of such gigantic corruption that the bill divests the Cabinet of the power to exercise any discretion in fixing the value. After what has been done by the appraiser on the ground, all that has to be done in Sydney is to deduct from the saleable value of the run the worth of the improvements, and to divide the remainder by ten. The quotient is to be the annual rent for the first five years of the lease.
The nature of the process will be simplified by taking an example. The assessor reports that he has visited (say) Mr. SMITH's run, Megathoola, and finds that it is fully stocked, that it carries 20,000 sheep, that it has improvements to the value of £5000, and he estimates its market value at £40,000. The Cabinet thereupon deducts the value of the stock and improvements from the value of the run, and determines that the grass right is worth £15,000, and that £1500 a year is the rent of the run for the first five years.
The principle upon which this plan is basod is obviously that of ascertaining the value of what is familiarly known as "the right of run," in

COMMERCIAL TRAGEDY.—An inquiry was held before the City Coroner yesterday, at the City Wine Vaults, George-street North, respecting the death of a man named Dixon Thurston. Deceased was upwards of fifty years of age. For the last few months he had been lodging in a house in Malcolm's-buildings, off George-street. During the last month he had suffered from a severe cold and cough, and had received medical advice; but the doctor, not having seen him since Thursday last, declined giving a certificate as to the cause of death. About 4 o'clock on Monday morning, deceased was found by his landlady in a helpless and dying state, at the top of the stairs; with the assistance of another lodger, he was placed on his bed and left to himself. When the landlady entered his room at 7 o'clock the same morning she found life extinct. No medical man was examined at the inquest, the jury not deeming it necessary. A verdict to the effect that death had resulted from natural causes was returned.

THE PUBLICAN'S INSTRUCTOR.—A little work has been published by H. T. Dwight, of Melbourne, intended for the guidance of publicans in improving their liquors and also giving instruction in the manufacture of cordials and liquems. The author observes, in a short preface—"The receipts are offered to the public as the result of nearly thirty years' practical experience in the trade; some of them are quite new. Explicit instructions are given with each receipt, so that the most uninitiated may operate with the greatest certainty of a favourable result, providing the ingredients are of first-rate quality. I recommend all who use these receipts to go to a respectable wholesale house for essential oils, and not to be particular about the price, when quality is considered. Two shillings per ounce in the price of the oil will not make two pence per gallon difference in the price of the cordial, which cannot be an object. Essential oils are frequently adulterated to a great extent with oil of turpentine, spirits of wine, &c." Those who have been in the habit of drinking *choice* French liquors will be surprised to find, if the receipts in this little work are to be relied on, that they are very simple in ingredients and make, the handsome bottles and elaborate labels being, we should imagine, the most expensive portion of the manufacture—spirits of wine in all is the basis of operations. There are receipts for making colouring matter and "getting up" spirits for sale, of which the following may be given as specimens:—"To make-up Gin for sale.—For 100 gallons: 1 oz. of oil of juniper, ½ oz. of oil of bitter almonds, ¼ oz. of oil of carraway, ¼ oz. of oil of *cassia*, and ¼ oz. of oil of vitriol, rub the whole of these down in a mortar, with a little sugar and a quart of spirits of wine 60 o.p. Boil 1 oz. of chillies in a quart of water gently, until it has reduced to a pint, and strain. Put the whole into the gin, with forty-five pounds of lump sugar, and twenty-five gallons of water. This gin, which is really about 35 u.p., will taste as full of flavour and as strong as 17 u.p. To improve a Puncheon of Rum.—After the rum has been racked into the vat, and reduced to the selling strength add six gallons of good old sound porter, four pounds of honey well mixed with a gallon of the rum, and a pound of green tea. The addition of a couple of pounds of prunes is, I think, an improvement; they should be struck with a hammer to break the stones. After all is in the vat rouse it well up night and morning for three days. If the honey prevents its going bright in the usual time, add half a pint isle finings, which will have the desired effect." To those requiring the information given in the "Publican's Instructor," as a matter of business, the book will be found useful; and it will be interesting to *consumers as* showing of what compounds the epicurean liquids are composed.

THE CAPE RIVER DIGGINGS.—Mr. Costin, of Dotswood Station (says the *Cleveland Bay Express* of 24th ultimo), reports having seen 700 ounces of gold on the Cape River Diggings since our last report. Mr. Fryer arrived in town on Sunday last from the diggings, bringing with him a very nice sample of gold, a nugget weighing 3 oz. 6 dwts. Mr. Fryer formed one of the escort from Bowen to the diggings, with the object of judging which was the most desirable route—that of Bowen or Townsville to the diggings—and he confirms the report already published that the Bowen route is 140 miles in excess of that of Townsville.

BOYS FOR THE VERNON.—At the West Maitland Police Court, on Monday, John Stilsby and Daniel O'Donnell, two lads nine years of age were charged with having no lawful means of support. Senior-constable Cochrane deposed that he apprehended the boys by virtue of the warrant produced, on Saturday last, on the reserve. The prisoners were camping in the bush, and had a tin pot and some rations. Constable Maguire deposed that he had known Stilsby for the last four years, and during that time he has been convicted three times for larceny, and once for vagrancy; O'Donnell has also been charged with larceny, but was discharged on account of his youth. The Bench ordered the boys to be sent to the Public Industrial School on board the Vernon.—*Mercury*.

FARMER'S ASSOCIATION AT ROCKHAMPTON.—At a meeting of farmers held at Moggill on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the East Moreton Farmers' Association, Mr. Francis (as reported in the *Bulletin*) stated at length the history and objects of the Association. It sought to better the condition of the agriculturist by the dissemination of knowledge of the products most desirable to be grown in the colony, and the methods by which these products could be grown most profitably. Farmers at present were suffering from many disadvantages, the removal of which was quite possible, by combined effort, would benefit all classes of colonists, inasmuch as successful agriculture was the foundation on which general prosperity must rest. The periodical meetings proposed for the discussion of agricultural topics could not fail to be most useful—not only directly in leading to the improvement of agriculture, but also indirectly in promoting good fellowship and kindly feeling amongst those who took part in them. Farmers were too much isolated, and would gain much by rendering each other mutual assistance and counsel. It was most important that farmers should take more interest than they had done in the public affairs of the colony. They had both duties and rights as citizens, and it behoved them to give proper attention to both. They were antagonistic to no other class in the community. If they were disliked or dreaded, it was because they were not understood.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN QUEENSLAND.—The *Courier* of the 31st ultimo says that Mr. Lavelle, of Bulimba, from one-fourth of an acre of canes, crushed at the Cleveland Mill, has had a return in the form of 731 lbs. of sugar and 60 gallons of molasses. With this he is so well satisfied that, instead of perches, he will have in acres of cane next season. The convenience with which cane can be crushed is a great inducement for growers to enter into this branch of cultivation. Captain Hope's faith in such a system paying the millowners as well as the grower is expressed in what we believe is the fact, that he offers to erect a mill at the mouth of Norman's Creek, capable of turning out two tons of sugar per day, if the Brisbane district farmers are prepared to go into sugar cultivation to the extent of 500 acres. He is now supplying plants at £1 per thousand, and as the proper season for planting has arrived, we anticipate that few farmers will be without an acre or two of canes by the end of September. By growers we are assured that their share of the produce is equal to £20 per acre, which is a very high return. Sugar-growing is no longer an unsolved problem to the Queensland cultivators.

COTTON GROWING.—The *Brisbane Courier* states:—"By the 'Statistical Register' for 1866, it appears that the cotton exported from Queensland during that year amounted to 196,704 lbs. of clean cotton, valued at £19,218; and 10,568 lbs. of unginned cotton, valued at £400; making the total value £19,618. Up to August 20, 262,644 lbs. of clean cotton, valued at £ 7,738, of this season's crop, have been shipped. Since that date upwards of 200 bales have been exported, and a considerable quantity yet remains to be shipped. From the above figures it would appear that, although the amount of this year's pick, shipped up to August 20, is larger than the total quantity exported during the previous year, yet it is considerably less in value. This is accounted for by the fact that the value of last year's cotton was over-estimated, while the sum we have mentioned is supposed to represent the real value of this season's cotton exported up to August 20."

AN OPERATIC ADVENTURE.—Madame Simonsen, in her journey to charm the *elite* of Albury, had her conveyance hitched to pieces on Tuesday, 27th ultimo, between Wangaratta and Beechworth by the horses. The fair lady and her baby, and the other members of the Simonsen *troupe* were all landed in the mud miles away from any help. Here was a pretty dilemma and a concert to appear at the same evening in Beechworth. Madame Simonsen, resolute not to put her Ovens admirers into a *heat* of disappointment, borrowed an open cart, and travelled through heavy rain to arrive in Beechworth drenched and weary. The audience granted half an hour's grace, and the time had nearly expired, when some of the late comers became impatient, and then Madame Simonson appeared, and in her charming foreign accent, just distinguishable, said—"Ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will excuse this delay, but we met with a dreadful accident on the road. I have dressed myself in two or three minutes since that—and perhaps there are very few ladies present can say so much—and I have put my baby to bed. (Great laughter and clapping of hands.) I hope, under these circumstances, you will allow me five minutes longer." This characteristic little speech was received with long ringing applause. It is needless to state that at each successive concert in Beechworth a great musical triumph has been achieved.—*Albury Banner*.

A COLONIAL CONTENTMENT.—Should our new Land Bill become law, the non-residence clause will be a happy contrast to the miserable shifts that are resorted to by the squatters to evade the Victorian Land law. An instance of the manner in which the conditions of the Land Act relative to improvements are sometimes complied with is afforded by a squatter in the neighbourhood of Benalla, who evidently respects the letter, if not the spirit, of the law, has just had erected fifty-three huts, at a cost of £3 each, on the fifty-three allotments taken up by his dummies under clauses of the Amending Land Act. The wigwams, if they deserve the title, erected in the Benalla neighbourhood, are evidently greatly appreciated by the roving vagabonds who infest all our pastoral districts, the impression amongst this class apparently being that the squatter has gone to all this trouble and expense for their especial benefit.—*Albury Banner*.

IT LIFTS A HEAVY WEIGHT from the Stitch-burdened Seamstress.—We are very highly pleased with it and its performance. It is certainly fully up to its claims. It seams with great neatness and wonderful rapidity, running easily, and making but little noise. Its hemming, felling, and braiding are "things of beauty and a joy for ever." It lifts a heavy weight from the stitch-burdened seamstress.—W. S. Ballinger to the Wilcox and Gibbs S. M. Co. —ADV.

PARTIES furnishing are invited to attend Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's highly-important sale, this day, at the residence of the late Henry Cohen, Esq., of sterling silver plate, valuable household furniture, beautiful Dresden and Sevres china ornaments, carved gilt pier glasses, &c.—For particulars see catalogues.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

ALBURY.

TUESDAY.

GREAT dissatisfaction is felt here at Martin's railway policy. Albury is considered the proper terminus of the Southern line, and the Albury folks think they have been paying long enough their share of the interest on the Railway Loan, without deriving any benefit. The circuitous route through the bush to Narrandera, avoiding all the principal centres of population, is laughed at here, but it will be no joke if it is carried out.

MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY, 6 P.M.

The horse show, consisting of sires, to-day, was an excellent gathering.

The Masonic Concert, last night, was well attended.

Sir John is the favourite for the Metropolitan Stakes, and Fireworks for the Melbourne Cup.

Miss Kate Denin commenced last night, with a full house and fine reception.

ADELAIDE.

TUESDAY, 4 P.M.

The Government have given notice of a motion on Thursday, that it is desirable to encourage the formation of a railway northward from Port Augusta or Port Paterson, by means of a Government guarantee of interest on the capital expended in its construction.

The South Australian Coal Company have declared a dividend of 7½ per cent.

Wheat is inquired for at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d., but is not procurable; a sale of country flour has been made at £10.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Licensed Victuallers Association was held, last evening, at the committee rooms at the Masonic Hall Hotel, York-street. Besides the members of the association, there was a very large number of licensed victuallers present. The meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering a draft-bill which was presented to the hon. Colonial Secretary on Friday last, by a deputation representing the New South Wales Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance. Mr. Edward Byrne, president of the Licensed Victuallers Association, occupied the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, after reading the advertisement by which the meeting was convened, called upon the mover of the first resolution.

MR F. RILEY moved,—"That the licensed victuallers of New South Wales, as a class, are equal in point of respectability, character, education, and social standing to any other class of citizens, while their contributions to the general revenue of the colony exceed those of any other order of tradesmen." He said that many of the clauses in the draft bill were similar to those which existed in an Act twenty years ago, and he considered it would be a retrograde step for the Legislature to take if the bill ever became law. It behoved all licensed victuallers to use their best endeavours to prevent the draft bill from becoming law.

Alderman STEEL seconded the motion. If the colony were searched throughout, he said, a more respectable class of men than the licensed victuallers could not be found in it. With reference to the draft bill, if the finds from the bottomless pit had been asked to draw up a bill they could not have drawn up a more obnoxious one than that which had been presented to the Colonial Secretary. The idea of allowing a policeman to knock at a publican's door at any hour of the night, and then, if the door was not opened within a reasonable time, he was to have permission to break it open, was a monstrous provision. Whose property, he asked, would be safe under such a state of things? He denied that publicans were the propagators of every evil which existed, as had been stated by some members of the deputation who waited upon Mr. Parkes. Notwithstanding the many temptations to which publicans were exposed, they were as sober and as respectable a class of men as the gentlemen who formed that deputation. Why should publicans be compelled to close their houses at 10 o'clock every night, unless they paid ten pounds a year extra? Public-houses might as well be closed altogether. He had no doubt that in many ways police surveillance would be beneficial; but when the conduct of the police frequently towards publicans was taken into consideration, he thought it would be seen at once that a dangerous power was proposed to be placed in their hands by the draft bill. Publicans were continually being subjected to petty annoyances at the hands of the police already. The draft bill also provided that a public-house should not be opened in the vicinity of a school or church. Now, whenever a place of worship or a school was required to be built, the first place the children were sent with their cards begging was to a public house. Surely the publicans themselves ought to know better than the Temperance Association what the requirements of the trade were. With respect to the rooms. By the proposed bill they were to have so many rooms. There were plenty of private lodging-houses, and it was very rarely indeed that a publican was asked to provide lodgings, except by persons escaping from the hands of justice. And why should the publicans be compelled to keep up large houses that were not required? The Temperance Association had asked Mr. Parkes to adopt the draft bill as a Government bill. But Mr. Parkes knew better. The best thing they could do would be to appoint a committee to go through the bill clause by clause, draw up the objection to each clause, and then have the objections, together with the bill, printed in the daily papers. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. DRYSDALE moved—"That this meeting is of opinion that no self-constituted body of any kind has any right to interfere with the interests of the trade of licensed publicans, more than with that of any other tradesmen carrying on business under the sanction of British law." He contended that the licensed victuallers were at present labouring under restrictions quite heavy enough, without any more being forced upon them.

Mr. BROWN supported the motion, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Mr J. PERRY moved,—"That this meeting strongly deprecates the principle laid down in the 5th clause of the draft bill presented to the hon. the Colonial Secretary by a deputation from the Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance, on Friday, the 30th August ultimo, as being an infringement of the rights of free subjects of the Crown, and trusts that the Government of New South Wales will never sanction any such departure from the principles of British justice." He thought this Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance, as they styled themselves, were endeavouring to rule the licensed victuallers with an iron rod. Not long since a deputation from the Licensed Victuallers Association waited upon Mr. Parkes, and set forth their grievances, and Mr. Parkes acknowledged that the publicans were labouring under heavy restrictions, and promised to take their suggestions into favourable consideration. The draft bill which was submitted to Mr. Parkes on Friday last contained clauses very much the same as existed during the old convict days of the colony. The Temperance Association, it seemed, had no objection to publicans keeping their houses open until 12 o'clock, provided £10 a year extra was paid for the privilege, nor did they object to dancing saloons so long as they were paid for; so that it would appear crime was to be bought. The only thing these gentlemen who waited upon Mr. Parkes on Friday last wanted was to increase the revenue. But the licensed victuallers would show those gentlemen that they would not be ruled by them. He was not a supporter of either dancing or singing rooms particularly; but publicans, he thought, had a right to enjoy themselves as well as other people. Under the provisions of the draft bill, a publican would not be permitted to entertain his own friends, if he thought proper, with music. Supposing a publican had a pianoforte in his house, and invited a few friends to spend an hour or two with him, he would not be allowed to touch the instrument unless he went before a magistrate, and paid £1 for a license. That was one of the most barefaced acts of tyranny that could have been thought of. He was satisfied the present Government would never dream of bringing such a bill before Parliament. According to the bill, if a publican sold adulterated drink he would be liable to fine and imprisonment. If the drink was adulterated before the publican bought it, it would be all the same—the publican would be made to suffer for it. He did not believe there was a publican in Sydney who adulterated the drink which he sold. The clause in the draft bill respecting adulteration was one of the most rascally clauses ever attempted to be introduced into any bill. Then there was a clause permitting inspection of houses by magistrates. He wished to speak with all due respect of the magistrates; but he would like to know how such a provision could be carried out with any degree of justice when it was known that a great many of the public-houses in Sydney were owned by magistrates. Such a provision would work very injuriously with respect to those public-houses which happened to be in the neighbourhood of public-houses belonging to the magistrates. Nothing had been said in the draft bill with reference to restaurants. There places were kept open all night; drinking, singing, and all kinds of debauchery were carried on in them, but no mention had been made of them. Why was that, he would like to know? The least the licensed victuallers could do was to be up and stirring, and show they were a class of people who were able to look after their own interests.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. CAMB, put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. MADDEN moved,—"That the eighth clause of the said draft bill would place the licensed victuallers completely at the mercy of any vindictive member of the police force, and, if passed into law, would degrade and humiliate them in the eyes of their fellow-citizens." The clause alluded to in the motion was, he considered, a very unreasonable one. It read as follows:—"Any magistrate, or superintendent, inspector, or sub inspector, or sergeant of police, together with his assistants, may demand entrance from time to time into any licensed house; or any constable authorised in writing by any superintendent, [illegible] color, or sub-inspector of police, or if any magistrate in any particular instance may demand entrance into any licensed house or appurtenances thereof at any time by day or night, and if admittance be delayed for such time as that it may be reasonably inferred that wilful delay was intended, the offender shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds; and if such admittance be refused, or wilfully delayed, such justice or peace officer may break into such licensed house." It was a most unjust provision, and would operate most injuriously to the publican. The police would have powers which at any time they would be able to exercise in a most tyrannical manner. He also objected to the ninth clause, which had reference to the adulteration of drinks.

Mr. SHEAD seconded the motion. He considered the draft bill was an abominable production. It contradicted itself in nearly every clause. The publicans contributed more to the revenue than any other class of people, and yet they were subjected to greater hardships and restrictions.

Mr. LONGFORD supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. E. GOODWIN moved,—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a deputation to wait upon the Colonial Secretary, with a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and to impress upon the mind of that hon. gentleman the grievances to which licensed victuallers would be subjected in the event of any such measure as the proposed draft bill being passed by the Legislature—namely, the chairman, the vice-chairman, the treasurer, Messrs. Camb, Creed, Drysdale, Longford, M'Master, Steel, and Goodwin.

Mr. CHARD seconded the motion.

Mr. SHEAD opposed the motion. If passed, it would appear as though the licensed victuallers were afraid of what the Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance could do. He moved, as an amendment, "That no deputation should be formed to wait upon the Colonial Secretary."

Alderman STEEL seconded the amendment, which was put and lost. The original motion was carried by a large majority.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting closed.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. James Donald, to be a Shipwright-surveyor, under the provisions of the 16 Vic., No. 46, in the room of Mr. Cuthbert, who has left the colony. Mr. Henry V. Evans, to be a Surveyor upon the establishment of the Survey Department. Mr. Thomas L. P. Croaker to be an Inspector of Sheep for the sheep district of Bathurst, under the "Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866."

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT OF 1866.—The following regulation by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, for carrying into effect the above-named Act is published for general information:—"Owners intending to introduce sheep from any of the adjoining colonies into this colony shall make a declaration, before a magistrate, that the sheep about to be introduced have not, within the next preceding six months, been in, or in contact with sheep from, any other colony, than that from which they are intended to be so introduced."

COOMA.—The sheep-owners, competent to vote for the election of Directors for the Sheep District of Cooma, are required, in terms of section 8 of the "Diseases in Sheep Act," to meet at the court-house, Cooma, on Saturday, the 21st September instant, for the purpose of electing a Sheep Director in the room of Mr. William Wallace, resigned.

APPROACHING LAND SALES.—Crown Lands have been advertised in the *Government Gazette*, for sale at the following places and dates:—Armidale—Friday, 27th September, and Saturday, 28th September; Balranald—Monday, 30th September; Bega—Monday, 30th September; Bombala—Monday, 30th September; Goulburn—Friday, 27th September, and Saturday, 28th September; Moree—Monday, 30th September; Mudgee—Monday, 30th September; Murrumdi—Monday, 30th September; Scone—Monday, 23rd September; and Yass—Monday, 30th September.

PRE EMPTIVE PURCHASES.—His Excellency the GOVERNOR, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the persons mentioned in the following list being allowed to purchase, under their pre-emptive right, the portions of land specified against their respective names, applied for during the currency of the leases under the Orders in Council. The purchase money, as provided by the 5th clause of the regulations under the Alienation Act of 1861, must, in each case, be paid into the Colonial Treasury, within three months from the date of this notice (30th August), under the penalty of an addition to the price of 10 per centum; and should that increased price not be paid within six months from that date, the claim to purchase will lapse, and the land will be brought to sale by auction:—Lachlan District: John Alexander Dullas, Gogeldrie. Liverpool Plains District: Andrew Loder, Bandella. Murrumbidgee District: Richard Gibbs, Robert Bruce Ronald, Byron Lord Ronald, and James Machain, Tuppal South; Edward James Hogg, Mathara or Methoura; John Brougham, North Currabungarung; Hon. William John Turner Clarke, South Carrabungarung; Gavin Ralston Caldwell, Cobran; Robert Patterson, Puckaswidgee.

RECLAMATION PURCHASES.—The following persons are to be permitted to reclaim and purchase, under the 9th clause of the Crown Lands' Alienation Act of 1861, the portions of land specified against their names. The purchase money must be paid into the Colonial Treasury before the reclamation will be permitted; and in the event of such payment not being made within six months from the date of publication of this notice, the right to reclaim and purchase will lapse:—William Henry Rose, 5½ perches at Peacock's Point, Johnstone's Bay, Balmain; Ann Rose, 5 perches at same place.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS—WESTERN DISTRICT.—Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the colony of New South Wales, will be held as follows:—At Bathurst, on Monday, 23rd September; at Orange, on Tuesday, 1st October; at Wellington, on Monday, 21st October; at Mudgee, on Monday, 28th October; when and where all persons under recognisances to appear as prosecutors, witnesses, or defendants, or who have appeals to interpose, or other business to transact, are desired to give their attendance at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS.—The tender of Mr Thomas Fitzpatrick, for the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph from Bombala to Eden has been accepted.

WEST KEMPSEY.—The District Court Judge, Northern District, has appointed William Graham to be Bailiff of the District Court, West Kempsey, in succession to Clement Porter, deceased.

CARCOAR.—William Henry Carkett has been appointed Bailiff of the District Court at Carcoar.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Java Pony, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Carriage Horses, and Sheep.

W. FLAGAGE.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At 295, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Office Furniture, Copy Press, Furniture, Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c.

H. CAUGHAN.—On the Premises, Moore's Road, Miller's Point, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Watch, Gold Albert, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At the Kilkenny Inn, Campbell-street, at 11 o'clock, Goodwill, Lease, License, Stock-in-Trade, Bar Fixtures, Spirits, Furniture, Bagatelle Table, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; at 38, Wynyard-square, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Silver Plate, Pianofortes, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, Furniture, Carts, Buggies, Engravings, China, Pictures, &c.

RAYNES, TREEVE, AND CO.—At Mort's Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cottage and Land on the South Head Road; Land at Hunter's Hill, Parapet Stone, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Bourbon Sugars, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Fruits, Oatmeal, Ling Fish, Castor Oil, Colman's Goods, Sulphate of Copper, Jamaica Ginger, Ale, Bottled Porter, Teas, Currants, Clarence River Forks, Woolpacks, Black Malt, &c.; at Grafton Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Adelaide Wheat and Flour.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Buggies, Carts, Drays, Spring-carts, &c.

E. G. VALLCK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Doeskins, Tweeds, Coatings, Damaged Scotch Twill Shirts, Drapery, Hosiery, Flannels, Woollens, Clothing, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

DUFFIN AND BOYD.—At their Yards, at 11 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Pigs, Calves, Poultry, Potatoes, &c.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Woollens, Slops, Hosiery, Damaged Umbrellas, &c.

LISTER AND SON.—At their Mart, at 2 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—A meeting of the council was held on Wednesday, 14th August, at 7 o'clock p.m. Present: The chairman (Mr. William Bryant), councillors Steward, Moon, Mears, Wilcox, Wilson, and Goldfinch. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from Mr. James Marland, asking permission to erect a water trough over the gutter in front of his house, the Bugle Horn Inn. Councillor Moon moved,—That the request be granted. Councillor Wilcox seconded the motion. Carried. A letter was also read from Mrs. Quinn, calling attention to the state of the drain near her house. Councillor Mears moved,—"That it be referred to the improvement committee." Councillor Goldfinch seconded the motion. Carried. A letter was also read from Mr. James Hill, calling attention to the state of the footpath in M'Evoy-street. Councillor Wilcox moved, "That the letter be referred to the improvement committee." Councillor Goldfinch seconded the motion. Carried. A letter was also read from the secretary to the trustees of the Mudbank and Cook's River road asking the council to take a portion of the road under its charge. Councillor Moon moved,—"That the letter stand over for three months." Councillor Gibson, seconded the motion. Carried. A letter was also read from the council clerk, reporting on the letter sent by Mr. William Powell. Councillor Wilcox moved,—"That the two first paragraphs thereof be sent to Mr. Powell." Councillor Moon, seconded the motion. Carried. The chairman laid on the table of the council a plan of a bridge on Mitchel Road, designed by Mr. Rutter. Councillor Moon moved, that it be received. Councillor Goldfinch, seconded the motion. Carried. Councillor Gibson, as chairman of the finance committee presented accounts which amounted to £56 6s., and moved that they be paid. Councillor Moon, seconded the motion. Carried. Council then adjourned.—On Wednesday, 21st August, a special meeting convened by the chairman was held at 7 o'clock, to consider the existing contracts and disputes that had arisen on them, and also to consider the advisability of laying certain pipes. Present: the chairman (Mr. William Bryant), councillors Stewart, Cook, Goldfinch, Gibson, and Wilcox. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Councillor Cook moved,—"That a disinterested person be appointed to examine all the works now in progress and report whether or not they are being performed according to the specifications." The chairman seconded the motion. Carried. Councillor Gibson moved,—"That in accordance with the foregoing resolution Mr. Mathew Fawcett be appointed, and with the chairman of the improvement committee and the chairman of the finance committee, examine the works; and that Mr. Fawcett report thereon at the next meeting." Councillor Goldfinch seconded the motion. Carried. Councillor Goldfinch moved —"That pipes be laid down at the crossings of George and Pitt streets and Buckland-street." Councillor Steward seconded the motion. Carried. Council then adjourned.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(For favour of the S M Herald.)

GENTLEMEN,—One of the projectors of the proposed new company, or as he prefers to call himself, "One of the Provisional Committee," has, in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 30th ultimo, addressed you with reference to a letter which, by the courtesy of that respected journal I had the honour to address to you in its issue of the 24th ultimo.

He thus professes to reply to what he calls my allegations. But if you will be pleased to read his letter with a little care, you will perceive that but a very small portion of it deals with any material allegation of mine.

This letter is chiefly made up—1st, of a *resumé*, not very accurate, of what *he calls* my allegations; 2nd, of a historical narrative (not more accurate than contemporaneous history usually is), of the origin and career of your present company; 3rd, of a repudiation of those special personal views which are so generally attributed to the projectors of the proposed new company; and 4th, of a quotation from a circular purporting to relate to the affairs of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company.

All this may be interesting to many of you; but it has, I think, but a very remote bearing on the main subject of my letter to you.

The special purport of my letter was to bring under your notice facts and circumstances which clearly show, I think, that if the proposed new company were to be established it could only do a great deal of harm—must equally injure its own shareholders and such of your friends and fellow colonists as are unfortunately shareholders in another company already inextricably engaged in the same steam-conveyance business (a most hazardous and generally unprofitable at the best), which the proposed company would carry on.

This, the material part of my letter, is scarcely noticed in that of the projector.

He says, however, "Reasoning from past experience and on future probabilities I submit that the project is neither ill-founded nor unpromising." And, as respects the past, he attributes the losses your company has sustained, to the circumstance of its having been in debt.

This, however, is, I submit, a cause quite inadequate to have occasioned these losses; and, as I have before said, the utter insufficiency of traffic for the support of two companies, is, I believe, the real and lasting cause of them.

He says that of the business done your company has had a large share at rates of freights and fares fixed by itself. That your company was well supported by the public, and had for a time an agreement with the rival company as to a scale of charges which, until lately, was carried out in its integrity; and yet, notwithstanding all this, the result has been, as you know, most disastrous. Am I not then justified in saying that the business to be done will not maintain two companies, and that the new project is condemned by past experience?

As regards the future, all he says in controversion of my views is, "closely linked as the two colonies are, I cannot believe that the commercial intercourse between them will fail to grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength;" and I hope he may be justified in his faith. But I wish he had told us what it is which so closely links the two colonies as that increased commercial intercourse must take place between them. So far as I know, the only way the two colonies are linked together is, that the elder at present supplies the younger with money and foreign merchandise.

But it is clear this will not long continue to be the case. As Queensland grows and strengthens, as I trust she will, she will no longer look to Sydney for these things, but to the sources from which Sydney itself draws its supplies. The two colonies are in fact too similar to each other, as regards pursuits and productions, to admit of an extensive commercial intercourse being permanently maintained between them. Neither of them produces what the other does not produce, yet wants.

Then the projector does not believe, as I do, in a continuation of the competition which now exists, in the event of the proposed new company being established. He trusts that the A. S. N. Co. would agree to go shares with a new company, and be willing to "live and let live," as he expresses it.

The maxim he quotes is no doubt a good one; but before it can be acted upon, it must be evident there is sufficient for all concerned to live upon. When there is only enough for the support of one, it is most unreasonable, and may be even cruel, to say to that one, he being already in possession of the sustenance, I must have half. Two men cannot live long on one man's rations, and the one in possession will naturally strive to retain that which is essential to his existence, more especially when he knows that the one seeking to deprive him of it can easily find a living elsewhere.

But I would say to the projector—"Physician, cure thyself." Before you preach the doctrine of "live and let live," why do you not yourself practise it? Why do not you and the other projectors, like right-minded sensible men, seek employment for your capital in some useful and praiseworthy new pursuit which, whilst profitable to yourselves, will not deprive others—many of them "widows and orphans"—of their means of living, and thus put into practice the maxim you recommend?

I perceive the confusion in my former letter to the effect which the establishment of the proposed new company would have on the interests of "widows and orphans," have been severely commented on in the Projector's letter. But I trust you will not agree with him in regarding them "as silly as they are coarse and violent," nor think lightly of the injury which would be done to persons of that class as well as to its own shareholders, were the proposed company to be established.

It is somewhat remarkable that in the circular so approvingly quoted from by the Projector in his letter to you, an appeal is made on behalf of these same "widows and orphans;" and, by-the-bye, I am credibly informed that this circular, so ostentatiously forced upon your notice by the projector, is not really what he tells you it is, the production of a shareholder of the A. S. N. Co., but the concoction, with a sinister design, of persons connected with the project of the proposed new company; whether the Projector himself may have had a hand in the getting up of it he knows best, but it is quite evident he has a parental fondness for it.

Here and there in the Projector's letter I find various misrepresentations or misinterpretations of what I said in mine, but I do not think it necessary to trouble you with corrections of them; you will, I hope, make these for yourselves; but I may notice the "as silly as coarse and violent" interpretation put by the Projector on my suggestion that your steamers which cannot be profitably employed here might be sent for sale to Japan. All I can say is, I suggested this in simple good faith, having reason to believe that such steamers are much wanted there, and would sell well.

In speaking of the establishment of your present company, the Projector says it "was started simply because the accommodation for traffic as afforded by the A. S. N. Company, was so inadequate, and the charges so disproportionately high for the services performed." But can it be said that any such reason now exists?

I shall now close this letter by reiterating the hope I expressed in closing my last to you, that no well-meaning right-minded man will be induced to take part in this new project, so fraught with heartburnings, contention, strife, and loss. If carried out, it could only do harm, and bring vexation, trouble and loss on all concerned.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
A SHAREHOLDER OF THE A. S. N. CO.

Sydney, September 2.

THE VOLUNTEER BILL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I observe that the new *Volunteer Bill* has passed the Assembly.

One of its clauses ought, I think, to have been very carefully and thoughtfully considered, and I doubt that it has been so. I desire to call the particular attention of the Council to it.

I allude to the intended allowance of fifty acres of land as a reward for five years' *efficient service*. I think this is objectionable on several grounds.

It is unnecessary.

It is inconsistent, and, I think, is to some extent degrading to the *esprit* of the force.

It might serve as a bait or inducement to some persons of inferior stamp, but must be felt as humiliating and distasteful to many others of the superior description; and a falling-off from the aggregate number of members, instead of an increase, may be the result.

And there are other questions of a practical nature which, if properly considered, should cause Parliament to hesitate before pledging itself to *give away* needlessly so much of the public estate.

For instance, it may be asked, how are these grants to be *surveyed* and at whose expense? and of what quality is the land to be?

Although the Land Law at present in force recognises no distinction as to quality and price of agricultural lands, still it is very probable (and I hope) a more wise and more just policy may yet establish a more rational condition.

And it may be further inquired—What use could Volunteers (generally) make of the grants of land? I believe it would be very unlikely that any of them would be induced to go into the business of *farming*, because of their having obtained the right to select fifty acres of land at some long and uncertain distance from Sydney. They might sell their right (individually) at a low price to speculators, and there might thus be thrown on the market, all at about the same time, about 100,000 acres of land, to the injury of the public land revenue, and of the land market generally.

The bare *fact* that we have, without offering any compensation but the uniform clothing, a body of 2000 respectable men as Military Volunteers, I think testifies that the grant now proposed as a reward is as unnecessary as I believe it to be impolitic.

I remain, yours obediently,
AN OLD VOLUNTEER.

3rd September.

P.S.—On the 11th June last, in the House of Commons, Lord Elcho proposed that the Legislature should grant an additional £1 per head as a poll grant to each of the 180,000 British Volunteers—£1 per head having been granted last year, to compensate for occasional small personal expenses.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Amongst other suggestions that have been made as to the most suitable manner of perpetuating the memory of our much-esteemed Governor after he leaves our shores, is that he should be requested to lay the foundation stone of a new hospital to be called after his name. However it may be decided to show that respect to his Excellency which he so truly deserves, I doubt not that all will share in giving their tribute of esteem, and, no doubt, Sir John would as highly appreciate the goodwill of the colonists if they established an institution wherein suffering humanity might find relief, as he would be with a statue, or any other offering, to make known to him our high sense of his personal and public worth.

In the establishment of a hospital of course many things have to be considered. *First*, the building, and then the supporting. These matters, however, I leave for the present. *The suggestion seems to me one deserving of the* serious consideration of the committee, and I know it will be well received and supported by many.

It is understood that the Sydney Infirmary is not sufficiently commodious to supply the present necessities of Sydney, even. It is, therefore, high time that the humane portion of our citizens thought of placing at the disposal of unfortunate sufferers by disease and accident some additional means of obtaining skilled medical treatment and relief.

As Sir John Young has, since his arrival in the colony, taken a warm interest in all philanthropic objects, I cannot but think that he would desire to have his name perpetuated here in no better manner than being the founder of an institution which would be the means of doing so much good, and be a lasting benefit to the colony.

Yours obediently,
HUMANITAS.

THE LAND LAWS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As it is probable that an alteration will soon be made in our Land laws, and the bill now submitted to the House does not appear to meet the wants of the country, I beg space in your journal to insert the following remarks respecting this long-vexed question.

It appears to me that the principal want of success in the present Land laws is the high price at which lands are sold by the Crown. It would be much better to part with them at once at a nominal

FALSE FACES.

(From the London Review.)

We find in "Adam Bede" what to us seems a part explanation of a very difficult social problem. Speaking of Hetty, Miss Evans says that "her face had a language that transcended her feelings." And then she goes on to say that "there are faces which nature charges with a meaning and a pathos not belonging to the single human soul that flutters beneath them, but speaking the joys and sorrows of foregone generations; eyes that tell of deep love which doubtless has been, and is somewhere, not paired with these eyes, perhaps paired with pale eyes that can say nothing—just as a national language may be instinct with poetry unfelt by the lips that use it." We often meet people with a plain story enough written in their faces, but when we have studied their natures, we find our reckoning completely falsified by our acquaintance with them. This, unfortunately for men, occurs most frequently with women. It is the greatest mistake to suppose that, except in a very unsophisticated time of life indeed, a woman allows her countenance to tell anything upon her; but, apart from her power and instinct of deception, there is again that—if we may so term it—physiological advantage which she derives from her ancestors, and which enables her without effort to wear an expression which may be eminently more attractive than that which she could claim in her own right. If a man is first brought to love a woman for her face he is pretty certain to continue to set the tune of his thoughts about her to that key-note. He expects certain qualities are dormant in her mind which he alone has been clever enough to perceive. He wonders how her own family circle do not appear to believe her capable of all he is satisfied she can do and think. It would startle him a little if he were to learn that the pensive nose and thoughtful forehead came to Louisa from her great-grandmother, and that the mental attributes bestowed by him upon those features have been completely eliminated during the transition. This is the danger of studying physiognomy—one danger at least of studying a lady's face. The odds are all against our being right. The fiftieth part of an inch may put us out, and bring around calamitous eventualities. And yet it is assuredly the case that there are men and women who believe in faces long after the owners of the faces have given the most distinct lie and contradiction to their own countenances. Love, or whatever the feeling may be termed, does blind Titania to Nick Bottom's ears. Men will cling to their ideal of a woman's face for years after the woman has utterly negatived every expectation to which it gave a prompting. They will watch as patiently and as perseveringly sometimes for the due sentiment to come to its surface and play upon it as the angler watches his trout-flies on the surface of the stream. This very anxiety and interest often renders matrimony more endurable. One reason why brothers and sisters so usually quarrel when living together is, that they are thoroughly up in every move and thought in their own circle. Faces tell no untruths to them. They make no allowances on the score of expression, and sisters who would be amiable before strangers will not care to rehearse in private. They wear a look for the guest, and a look for the family dinner. This is a danger to which a guest is exposed. He has his ideal face, if he be romantic, from which he expects all that can make him happy. The lady who sits opposite may either have this as an inheritance, or put on something like it when she dresses. If her attractiveness be from the first source she deserves no credit for it, and her character may utterly belie it; if she accomplishes it by the second plan, her admirer may be assured that she will no more take the trouble of keeping it up to please him, once the necessity for pleasing him seems to depart with marriage, than she will take the trouble of being sentimental about him two years after that event. A plain or an ugly woman, if she cannot make herself handsome, can always make herself desirable to some one, and that one is the man whose ideal expression corresponds with the mask for society with which nature has provided the sex. This is what is meant by the saying, that a woman is seldom unmarried save through her own fault. Every woman gets many chances if she but knew them; not every woman, however, will recognise the lover whose infatuation is sufficiently profound and desperate to bring him to the point. Unreasoning admirers, if ladies but knew it, —admirers who are caught with eyes, or "tangled in Nærea's golden hair," make as good husbands as the most sensible and speculating of admirers. A man who has plunged hopelessly into a sentimental attachment, accepts the situation af er a while with a steady and enduring pertinacity, if only fairly encouraged; and nothing will bring him more swiftly or more assuredly to this state than the sight of a type and manner of face on which some subtle emotion is stirred within him whenever he sees it.

To turn for a moment from the more sentimental aspect of false faces, it is curious to notice what complete changes in the character of a countenance is effected by age, and above all how great is the change when death lays its hand upon it. Apart from the alteration due to physical reasons, there is unquestionably an unaccountable relapse into phases of expression which we have seemingly dropped years ago. One of the most touching incidents of the deathbed is the recognition by parents and relatives of a youth and freshness on the face of the departed, and of an expression associated with school-time, boyhood, and the spring of life. Harsh and hard-featured men and women when lying at rest, have little of the ruggedness and the ungraciousness which they carried with them through the world. Even old age—old age sinking out in decay—takes a strange beauty at the close, and a score of years, with the furrows and the lines of years, disappear, to permit, as it were, a trace of the beautiful child-time to return again. Or is it that all other faces were "false faces" except this? Perhaps so. Death is very sincere and very truthful. It would be pleasant at least to think that when passion was spent, the socket burned down, and thought and brain asleep, Nature herself comes to vindicate whatever is good in us by a distinct and final manifestation. The brother of Death, as the poet calls Slumber, does not treat us so. In dreams our faces seem worn and weary, and even convulsive to those who look on us in that state. We do not cast away the false face at night. We bear it as our thoughts have formed it, and our working existences, but at the finish we are done with it. The face of a dead wife will seem far more familiar to those who have known her in girlhood, than to the man who has known her as a husband for more years than they have seen her.

With all faces we should be tolerant. Men and women hide themselves from each other by face as well as by words, and after a while the effort costs them nothing; the expression is set. Your physiognomist is as great a fool as your lover, and just as likely to be mistaken. No one except a born idiot who is sealed on the forehead with idiotcy, would carry his true inner character into the market world, and no woman ever does. But what we cannot perceive may not be so bad, and may be better than that which we think we can detect. Many persons play a game of brag with those whom they meet in this respect, by assuming what is called an impenetrable countenance. There is a necessity for this, as there is for reserve of every other kind. We can no more with social decency express our hatred, contempt, love, horror, rage, or impatience on our countenances, than we can the corresponding sentiments in language. Motley in faces is our only wear during life; in death we shall be fixed and consistent, smiling and placid generally, until the worm has his turn at us where no one sees in the dark.

THE WAY TO THE FARMER'S PURSE.—At the earnest request of Mr. Wilberforce, Mrs. Jones set up a school in her parish, and at once became a mark for the determined and insolent hostility of the farmers and the smaller gentry. She and her sister were mobbed by angry agriculturists, who wished to know what the ladies meant by turning their labourers into Jacobins. In vain the poor women protested that all they aimed at was to enable the girls to sew and cook and read their Bibles. In vain they disclaimed the monstrous charge of teaching the children of peasants to write and cipher. Mrs. Hannah More has embodied her sorrows in one of her admirable tracts. She tells us how good Mrs. Jones resolved to set up a Sunday-school, and called upon the neighbours to raise funds for its support. When she came to Farmer Hoskins, she told him that as he was the richest farmer in the parish she looked to him for a handsome subscription. "Subscription!" said he, "it's nothing but subscriptions, I think. A man had need to be made of money. Well, madam, what is the subscription now?" "I am going to establish a Sunday-school, farmer; and I have come to you as one of the principal inhabitants of the parish, hoping your example will spur on the rest to give." "Why, then," said the farmer, "as one of the principal inhabitants in the parish, I will give nothing; hoping that my example will spur on the rest to refuse. Of all the foolish inventions and new-fangled devices to ruin the country, that of teaching the poor to read is the very worst." "And I, farmer, think that to teach good principles to the poor is the most likely way to save the country. Now, in order to do this we must teach them to read." "Not with my consent or money," said the farmer, "for I know it always does them more harm than good." But Mrs. Jones, who evidently knew the way to the heart of Hoskins, took pains to let him know that all the genteel and wealthy people had subscribed; so at last he said, "Why, as to the matter of that, I do not value a crown; only I think it might be better bestowed. And I am afraid my own workmen will fly in my face if once they are made scholars, and that they will think themselves too good to work. But to please you, if you do not think that religion will spoil my young servants, I do not care if you do put me down for half-a-guinea. What has Farmer Dobson given?" "Half-a-guinea," said Mrs. Jones. "Well," said the farmer, "it shall never be said that I do not give more than he. Put me down for a guinea. Scarce as guineas are now, I'll never be put on the same footing with Dobson neither."—*Fraser.*

HEALTH AND DISEASE.—Health is that condition of the body in which all the functions of life are performed harmoniously, with ease, and with a feeling of well-being. Each organ acts unconsciously; the whole bodily energies seem to play their part together, and the union is so complete, that we neither feel nor care to inquire how the machine works; we are only sensible that its movements are simultaneous. Every deviation from this state denotes, in strict language, if not the actual presence, at least the approach, of disease. Thus, when the food, instead of being digested without consciousness of the process, causes uneasiness or pain; when the appetite is lost, and the sight of food, instead of exciting the desire to eat, induces loathing, or nausea, or vomiting, we may conclude that disease exists; unless we can trace these circumstances to transient causes, on the discontinuance of which they also disappear. When the ordinary bodily exertions cannot be carried on without weariness, languor, or fainting; when the circulation is hurried; the skin is hot and dry; or sweating is excited on the slightest exercise; when the breathing is embarrassed; when the head aches or there is a sensation of dizziness; the usual sensibility being either considerably diminished or augmented; the volition impaired; or the mental faculties disturbed, and under little or no control; then is disease present. It is not necessary, however, that all or even many of these symptoms should exist at the same time; any one of them, occurring and continuing, constitutes disease.—*By a Physician, London.*

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 3rd September, 1867.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Gaol at Cooma Repairs &c., Court House, Hartley Additions, &c., Court House, Casino	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 10th Sept.
Telegraphic Line—Morpeth to Port Stephens Supply and Erection of Two Masts to carry Telegraph Wire across River Hunter Donkey Engine for Steam-tug "Cyclops"	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 17th Sept.
Telegraphic Line—Glen Innes to Inverell Permanent Way on Contract No. 1a, G. N. Railway Stone Dyke, Botanic Gardens	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 24th Sept.

JAMES BYRNES.

ILLUMINATIONS.

A. A. MARSHALL and CO., Bon Accord Works, 8, Marquarie-place, having made arrangements for the supply of Devices and Fittings connected with the Illuminations to take place on the arrival of H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, are prepared to execute to any extent, and upon the most reasonable terms, orders with which they may be entrusted.

Plans, Devices, &c., are ready for inspection.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers, and Valuers.

SALE ROOMS for the reception of Cargoes and Merchandise, Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

SALE ROOMS for the reception of Furniture, Silver Plate, Oil Paintings, Works of Art, Carriages, Pianofortes, Books, and sundries, 239, George-street (the Old Bank of Australasia).

Cash advanced on goods intended for sale.
Valuations and inventories accurately made
Catalogues prepared free of charge.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon.

IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

TO PARTIES LEAVING THE COLONY.—As many persons object to have a sale by auction at their residence, the undersigned offer the advantage of purchasing privately Household Furniture, Silver Plate, Pictures, Horses, Carriages, and every description of property for cash, and giving the parties the use of them until they are ready to leave Sydney.

They also make advances on goods for immediate sale by auction at private residences, or at their Rooms, without any charge for interest.

An auction is held every day at 11 o'clock for the disposal of every description of portable property.

Boxes stored at one shilling a month per box, for two years, and a printed receipt given for the same.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Auctioneers, Valuators, Furniture Brokers, Importers, and General Commission Agents, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Established 1840.
Private communications strictly attended to.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. having purchased lately, in addition to their already enormous stock, several houses of first-class furniture, &c., including drawing-room furniture, with a magnificent grand pianoforte by Erard, imported by W. B. Tooth, Esq., at a cost of £250; dining-room, library, bedroom, hall, and kitchen requisites of every description, from gentlemen leaving the colony, which they have now on view, and offer at a very light profit for cash. A visit to the show rooms is respectfully solicited.

Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295, Pitt-street.

ESTABLISHED 1821.—SOUTHALL, SON, and DYMOND, Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, and Wholesale and Export Druggists, Birmingham, England. Monthly Price Currents forward, post free, on application. All the Preparations of the New British Pharmacopœia 1867, and every other Pharmaceutical and Chemical Production of guaranteed purity. Pure Chemicals for Analysis and Photography.

WHERE will you find the best selection of Toys and Fancy Articles, at 25 per cent. cheaper than in all the cheap shops? Why, at the LONDON and PARIS BAZAAR, 472, George-street.

WRITING desks, work boxes, ladies' bags, albums, &c., LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-st., op. markets.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists.—Painless teeth extraction. Artificial teeth. Gold and vulcanite (pink coral gums). Charges moderate. Surgery, Pitt-street North, opposite Punch and M'Grath's.

NEW MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.—Now landing, ex Dundonald, regular monthly shipment of the above, from the first London and Continental houses. ROW'S Wholesale Drug Stores, Pitt-street.

OPIUM.—Best Turkey, in tins, always on SALE, wholesale—in bond, or duty paid. ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Larmuth's rolling machines, steel plate
Ross's lenses, cameras, and stands
Operating tables, head rests, sceneries
Saxe and Rive's albumenized papers
Collodion, Thomas's, Mawson's, and Blankard's
Stereoscopic mounts, shapes and vignettes
White wood plate boxes, transparent varnish
Baths, trays, rests, &c., in glass, ebonite, and porcelain
Chemicals of every kind.

W. LARMER, 323, George-street,
Near Bank of New South Wales.

LARMER'S HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the sale of pure HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE, both the old and the new remedies being imported monthly by the mail.

323, George-street, near Bank of New South Wales.

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, &c.—Speedy relief in all cases will be found, by taking the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN, and in most cases one bottle will affect a perfect cure. Sold in bottles, at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d, by all druggists, and prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

CONSUMPTION.—Read CONGREVE'S Book, price 6d. DIXON and WARD, Pitt and Liverpool streets.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER. — (Manufactured only in France.) Annual consumption exceeds 4,000,000 lbs. The healthiest, best, and most delicious Aliment for Breakfast known since 1825; defies all honest competition; unadulterated, highly nutritious, and pure. Sold in ½-lb. packets. Also, especially manufactured for eating as ordinary sweetmeats, or at dessert. Wholesale, MENIER, 23, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London. Retail, by all respectable Houses.

LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORINATI, OR CHLORINATED ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF THE CONSTITUENTS OF COAL TAR.

Extract from LANCET, December 22nd, 1866.—"Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, naphthaline and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a durable emulsion, in which the tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap."

PURE COAL TAR SOAP, registered as Sapo Carbonis Detergens.—This soap is unrivalled as a skin soap, as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use, infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin. Sold in tablets, at 6d and 1s each, by all chemists.

The above are manufactured by the sole proprietors, W. V. WRIGHT and COMPANY, Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c., Southwark-street, London, S.E. (removed from No. 11, Old Fish-street, E.C.) Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright and Company will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

CHARCOAL LOZENGES for heartburn, flatulence, &c., in boxes 1s, and bottles 2s 6d each. ECONOMIC WASHING FLUID, in bottles, 1s 6d and 2s 6d each. VOICE LOZENGES, particularly adapted for clergymen, singers, and public speakers, in boxes 1s, and bottles 2s 6d each. The NEW HAIR DYE, acetate of iron and glycerine, in bottles 2s 6d each. PETROLINE and CARBONIS DETERGENS soaps. FULLER'S EARTH prepared specially for the toilet. TONIC ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA and QUININE, a purely vegetable preparation, for indigestion, nervous debility, &c., in bottles, 3s 6d and 6s each. POULTRY RESTORATIVE, 1s 6d per bottle. The UNIVERSAL BAKING POWDER, the cheapest and most wholesome preparation in use; in bottles, 1s 6d and 2s 6d each. HARRIS'S DIAMOND CEMENT for mending glass and china, in a bottle. The CELEBRATED "MAY APPLE" PILLS, a purely vegetable alterative and aperient, in boxes, 1s 6d each. ESSENCE OF COFFEE, in bottles, 1s 6d and 2s 6d each. FLUID EXTRACT of the RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, in bottles, 3s and 5s 6d each. COUDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID, 1s 6d per bottle. PERCIVAL'S FARMER'S FRIEND, 3s 6d per bottle. Chloride of lime, in bottles, 6d and 1s. SOOTHING POWDERS, 1s a packet.

A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINES. —DIASTATIZED IRON, 2s 9d per bottle, for strengthening the system, in the shape of sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.

DIASTATIZED IODINE, 2s 9d per bottle, for purifying the blood, in the shape of sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.

BAUDRINE, the most efficient remedy for Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa. Gold medal awarded by the French Government. Large size bottles, 11s; medium size, 4s 6d; small size, 1s 1½d. Sold by all chemists. Sole agent for England and the British colonies, CH. LANGE, 6, Monkwell street, London.

SENIOR'S ESSENCE OF SMOKE, for flavouring all kinds of meat.

BUNTER'S NERVINE.—The instant cure for toothache, forms a stopping, and saves the tooth.

ROBINSON'S CORN SOLVENT. Sole Agent, SENIOR, Chemist to his Excellency the Governor.

PATON and CHARLES' SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR, HONEY, GLYCERINE, BROWN WINDSOR, and other FANCY SOAPS. In 1 lb. and ½ lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.

TUNNEL SOAP WORKS,
148, Wapping, London, E.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITHS' SOAP Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d each. JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of the WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY and GLASS CLOTH, &c. SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, and other GLUES.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the PRICES of the GOSPEL OAK GALVANIZED IRON.—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a VERY IMPORTANT REDUCTION of price, dating from 1st March, 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanized Iron in England. Obtained the ONLY Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

GOSPEL OAK OFFICES,
74, King William-street, London, E.C.

FOR THE SPRING MEETING.—DUST COATS AND SUMMER OVERCOATS.

THOMPSON and GILES invite the special attention of THE GENTRY OF SYDNEY and the country generally to their UNRIVALLED ASSORTMENT of DUST COATS, in
Buff
Drab
And Slate ALPACAS
DUST COATS, in
LIGHT MELTONS AND WATERPROOF TWEEDS, 25s 6d and 27s 6d
SUMMER TWEED SUITS in great variety
Black, buff, drab, and WHITE ALPACA COATS
The New TALMA, in PURE ALPACA and mixed tweeds.
SUMMER PONCHOS and OVERCOATS
The NEW PICCADILLY COAT, in all the new materials
The DUKE OF EDINBURGH walking coat, with open front and large lapped
The most fashionable garment of the season.

THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street, formerly COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of a large shipment of Spring Dress Stuffs, which are now on view, among which are some new and choice Chene Stripe Cambets, and all the new Plain Coloured Grounds with Brocaded Stripes, together with some serviceable Dark Delaine Dresses, which are guaranteed to wear well. The prices range from 10½d to 23½d; the styles are varied and choice.

Crochet cotton, Evans', 23½d dozen reels, fine numbers
Clark's Paisley 200 yards black, 12½d dozen
Really good white calico, 36-inch, 5½d
Blankets 12s 9d, 14s 9d, large size, 16s 9d, 18s 9d
Hoyle's lilac prints, fast colours, 6½d.

JUST OPENED.

One case of French brilliants, in all the new chintz colours, warranted to wash, at 9½d and 10½d per yard; they are slightly soiled, the usual price is 12½d to 15d

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Ladies' black turban shape 12½d
Ditto sailor shape, wide rims, 1s 11d
Ditto ditto black satin straw, 3s 11d, 4s 11d
White and black mushroom, from 3s 11d
Infants' and children's leghorn tuscan hats, a large assortment of all the new shapes
Thompson's crinolines, 2 yards wide, new shape, 12 rows, 2s 11d; 16, 4s 11; 20, 7s 11d
Ladies' and infants' underclothing, very cheap.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street, formerly COUTIN and GRIFFITHS.

EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP SPRING DRESSES

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.
Will Show, THIS DAY,
No. 1—500 pieces Washing Chiné Poplinettes, all at 10s 9d dress, 10½d per yard
Usual price 18s.
No. 2—300 pieces Chiné Grenadines, all at 10s 9d dress, 10½d per yard
Well worth 18s.
390, George-street,
Next the Post Office.

UNDERCLOTHING, BABY LINEN, &c.—Just reduced, a large lot, &c. Ladies' drawers, 2s 11d; chemises, 3s 11d; night dresses, 4s 11d; slip bodies, 2s 11d; petticoats, 4 yards wide, tucked and frilled, only 7s 11d; infants' robes, cloaks, hoods, squares, gowns, &c.; very cheap. The above prices for underclothing are for articles made under our own superintendence, from Horrockses' and the best makers in calicoes; any article we have considerably less, for instance tucked petticoats, 4 yards wide, for 3s 11d. At Mrs. WAY'S, 263 and 265, Pitt-st.

RANDWICK SPRING MEETING.—The prettiest GIFT for a lady is 6 Pairs of HOBSON and WHITING'S Best Kid GLOVES, in a sachet perfumé.

Tattersall's patent riding and driving gloves
Scarfs suitable for the occasion, scarf rings, ditto.

HOBSON and WHITING, Hunter street.

RANDWICK RACES.—Gentlemen's Riding Gloves, every description, sizes. S. H. Lewis, 10, Hunter-st

RANDWICK Races.—Gentlemen's Alpaca and Tweed Overcoats. Gossamer Veils. S. H. Lewis, Hunter-st.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruit Market, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s, unrivalled in the colony; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

NOVELTIES FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Now open. An early inspection invited.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE

have imported this season, and have now open, the most complete and largest

STOCK OF NEW SPRING GOODS

to be seen in the colony. They do not advertise goods not actually arrived, nor in any way attempt to mislead the public by false representations, but they do desire to draw particular attention to their present Exhibition of

NOVELTIES FROM PARIS,
and
NOVELTIES FROM LONDON,

which they are daily making throughout the departments of their establishment.

SILK MERCERS, GENERAL DRAPERS, CARPET and FLOORCLOTH WAREHOUSEMEN, 269, 271, and 275, PITT-STREET.

GLASS SHADES.—Just unpacking, 8 cases, cheap. Glass Shade Depot, 92, South Head Road.

GLASS SHADES IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES, Mrs. WILLIAM READING, IMPORTER, 90 and 92, MARKET-STREET, SYDNEY.

RACE GLASSES and STOP WATCHES, at A. BLAU, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, sold everywhere, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packets.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, has saved thousands of children's lives.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, makes the finest puddings and custards.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the most nourishing food for invalids.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN. Purchase no other brand.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS.

F. LASSETTER and CO, have just opened, ex Cingala, an extensive assortment of Farm and Harvest Tools for the ensuing season.

Horse rakes, steel prongs
Hand drag rakes
Ditto ditto wheels
Scythes, sickles, steel hay forks
Tubular iron hay rakes
Also, Hornsby and Sons' and Ransome's patent prize ploughs
Scarifiers, horse hoes
Richmond and Chandlers' chaff cutters
Farm, garden, and vineyard implements of all descriptions.

F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are in receipt of regular shipments of ALE, of the following favourite brands

Ind Coope and Co., Romford
J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow
J. Fulton and Co., Edinburgh
B. Dawson and Co., London.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Sydney, 26th July.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned:—
Orlando Jones and Co's patent rice starch
Harper's Twelvetree's light thumb-blue
Ditto paste blacking
Schweppe's soda water and lemonade
Champagne. Ruinart Père et Fils, Baron de Lossy
Canvas, Lawson's merchant navy
Three-bushel bags
Grey calicoes, 36 inch
Hosiery
Walkden's inks, quills, and ink powders.

E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.

Hart's superfine
Hart's household
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's fine
Duffield's household
Magarey's superfine
Dunn's ditto
Dunn's household
Giles and Smith's ditto
Giles and Smith's superfine
Johnston's superfine
Stevens's superfine
Elliott's superfine
Marchant's superfine.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE OATEN HAY, now landing, in prime condition, £5 per ton. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.

Superfine Flour, Seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c., &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

SILK-DRESSED fine FLOUR, 12s, bags included, PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

NOW LANDING—
Muscatel raisins, halves and quarters
Dried apples, halves and quarters
Normandy pippins
N. W. cheese
Finest dates.

A. FAIRFAX and CO.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—WYNDHAM'S DALWOOD and BUKKULLA.—Awarded a First-class Silver Medal at Paris Exhibition, 1867, and various other Prizes at Melbourne and New Zealand Intercolonial Exhibitions, &c., &c.

Vintage of 1865 now ready for delivery. Merchants supplied on very favourable terms. Wholesale Depot—96, New Pitt-street. W. T. COHEN, Manager.

THE GROVER and BAKER SEWING-MACHINES are pronounced by competent judges to be the most perfect and complete sewing-machines yet invented. GORDON and GOTCH, Sole Agents, Sydney.

COAL.—H. L. ROBERTS, in again returning sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public for past favours and support, begs to notify that he is prepared to undertake contracts for the supply of Coal, Coke, Charcoal, Wood, &c., at the lowest rates, assuring them that he will, as heretofore, spare no pains in order to merit a continuance of their favours.

Coal Wharf Depot—Druitt-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF NESBITT PEARCE, and CO., ROCKHAMPTON.—For SALE, either privately or by tender, the whole of the STOCK and other assets in the above estate. Apply on the premises; or to KEEP and PARSONS, George-street, Sydney.

HUNTER'S HILL.—Those interested in this locality are invited to inspect the ALLOTMENTS of LAND to be SOLD at Mort's Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 4th September.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

SYDENHAM RAILWAY, PETERSHAM, St. Leonards, North Shore ALLOTMENTS.—Apply respecting this Land to T. J. FISHER, Esq., Barrister, at his Chambers, 117, Elizabeth-street South; or St. Leonards House, North Shore.

FOR SALE, delivered on the Clarence River, November next,
300 3 to 5 years old BULLOCKS
1000 COWS (mostly spayed).

FARBURY, BROTHERS,
Spring-street.

STORE STOCK.—The Undersigned have for SALE—

CATTLE.
1200, mixed sexes, 2 to 5 years, deliverable on Liverpool Plains
2000 ditto ditto, 2 to 6 years, deliverable in Queensland
2000 bullocks, 2 to 5 years, deliverable on the Clarence.

SHEEP.
20,000 wethers, deliverable in New South Wales
7,000 maiden ewes, ditto ditto
5,000 breeding ewes, ditto ditto
5,000 aged ewes, ditto ditto.
2,000 aged ewes (no culls), to lamb in September, deliverable on Liverpool Plains, or at Murrurundi
12,000 wethers, deliverable in Queensland
10,000 maiden ewes, ditto ditto
7,000 breeding ewes, ditto ditto
10,000 mixed weaners, ditto ditto.

IRWIN and TURNER, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The undersigned have for SALE, by private contract, the following splendid FREEHOLD and PASTORAL PROPERTIES in New South Wales and Queensland:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NANIMA ESTATE, Bedangay Station	4000 sheep	Wellington and Bligh Districts.
Willegangell, Guraminguiga Bumagilley, and Genobbe,	6000 sheep	Bligh District.
APSLEY ESTATE, Loombah Station,	6129 sheep, 200 horses	Wellington District.
Belar, Daringulla, Mohera, Gerawa, and Cocanimin.	1000 head cattle, 6100 sheep	Bligh District.
MULGAWARNAH,	1740 sheep	Warrego District.

QUEENSLAND.

GROSVENOR DOWNS	18,470 sheep	Leichhardt District.
Forest Hill, Cresswell Crays, Dulwich South,	17,500 sheep	Mitchell District.

IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Bell's Chambers, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

That magnificently watered station
YAMBACOONA,
with 1200 head cattle (mustered); also the right of brand of the Bunnawanna cattle, about 1500 head given in.

This station is the pick of the Barwin, and adjoins the celebrated stations Brewarrina and Bennary.

HARRISON and JONES.
Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Buggy Cob.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

A famous good buggy cob, excellent for a journey in either saddle or harness.

Horses.
Java Pony.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the property of a gentleman reducing his establishment,

TOMMY, a famous black horse, well known as Wascoe's trotter
KATE, a handsome bay mare, a capital hack; and
A Java pony, recently imported.

These horses are for positive unreserved sale.

Pair Carriage Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,

(The property of a lady who has no further use for them,)

A well-bred useful pair of carriage horses, accustomed to town work.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Stephen Scholey to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,

200 prime fat sheep.

Race Sale.

MONDAY next, 9th September.

BURT and CO. will hold, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

As usual, after the conclusion of the Spring Metropolitan Meeting at Randwick, a sale of
Racehorses
Thoroughbreds
Hackneys, &c.

Racehorse.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

CUNGERONG, a bay gelding, 5 years old, by Banner out of Lucy Dashwood, by Punjaub (imported) St. John mare, &c. Banner by Romulus out of the famous Wild Irish Girl.

He is fast, a good hack, has carried a lady, and been driven in harness; and is withdrawn from his nomination at Randwick through a wrong entry of his age.

Horses and Spring carts, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Club, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

3 heavy cart horses, subject to trial
6 good gig and saddle horses, trial given
Horses and carts, drays, buggies, spring-carts, &c.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Onus and Towns to sell by auction, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 4th September, at 11 o'clock,

200 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Richard Ridge to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, 9th September, at 11 o'clock,

220 head of prime bullocks and spayed cows. They are from the Mole, Lower Macquarie.

FOR SALE.

Station, without Stock.
Upper Terridgery, North District of Bligh.

WILLIAM TINDALE has been favoured with instructions from R. M'Manis, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Tattersall's Long Room, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd of October, at 11 o'clock a.m.,

A block of country containing 16,300 acres, and known as Upper Terridgery North, exactly opposite Mr. White's run on the Terridgery Creek, District of Bligh.

Upper Terridgery North is a Myall and Saltbush country, very thickly grassed and well watered, and as a fattening run cannot be surpassed. Rent very low.

Terms at sale.

PENRITH.

Wheatley's Old Public-House and Outbuildings for Sale.

WILLIAM TINDALE has been instructed to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, 6th September, at 12 o'clock noon,

The whole of the building materials in Wheatley's old public-house and outbuildings, in lots, consisting of bricks, slabs, weatherboards, doors, sashes, floorboards, &c., &c.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

DUFFIN and SON, at their Yards, Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street, at 11 o'clock,

Butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, pigs, calves, poultry, potatoes, onions and fish, &c.

Watches, Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Watches, jewellery, &c.
New and second-hand clothing
Crimean shirts, &c.

Terms, cash.

In the Assigned Estate of Mr. A. Houlgate.

WEDNESDAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, 295, Pitt-street.

Two Small Iron Safes, Office Tables, Desks, Copying Press and Stand, Pigeonholes, Bookshelves, Glasscases, Counter-cases, Cornice Poles, Sofas, Chiffoniere, Secretary, Chest of Drawers, Portable Chest of Drawers, Oil Paintings, Water Colours, Engravings, Gilt Picture Frames, Loose Engravings and Water Colours, and other goods too numerous to particularise.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Trustees in the above Estate to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises,

The above

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE TO BEGIN AT HALF-PAST 10 FOR A QUARTER TO 11 SHARP.

The Entire Cargo of Bourbon Sugars, just arrived ex Lucie, from St. Denis.

Comprising—
340 Tons fine Yellow Counters and bright Ration Sugar, All in small bags.

Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, and the Trade generally.

☞ Samples are now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect them prior to the day of sale. The whole of the cargo is landed and now ready for delivery.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourcade, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of bright yellow counter and rich grainy ration sugar, all in small mats, comprising—
JI— 4 tons light counter, small bags
CC— 2 tons yellow ditto, ditto
JJ— 1 ton ditto, ditto
CAD over 1— 4 tons ditto, ditto
ZZ over 1— 6 tons ditto, ditto
GL—10 tons ditto, ditto
GL over 1— 8 tons ditto, ditto
AA— 5 tons ditto, ditto
ML— 2 tons ditto, ditto
LL—24 tons ditto, ditto
ZZ over 4— 7 tons ditto, ditto
GG— 3 tons ditto, ditto
KK—26 tons ditto, ditto
ZZ over 3— 7 tons ditto, ditto
LL over 1—10 tons ditto, ditto
B over 1—30 tons ditto, ditto
2—20 tons ditto, ditto
3—18 tons ditto, ditto
ZZ— 6 tons ditto, ditto
MI— 3 tons ditto, ditto
CAD— 9 tons ditto, ditto
DD— 2 tons ditto, ditto
FY over 1— 1 ton ditto, ditto
88— 2 tons ditto, ditto
CAD over 2— 2 tons ditto, ditto
HH—20 tons ditto, ditto
FY— 1 ton ditto, ditto
MM—22 tons ditto, ditto
15.15—10 tons ditto, ditto
GL over X— 8 tons ditto, ditto
22.22—12 tons ditto, ditto
R—15 tons ditto, large bags
MM over 8—16 tons ditto, ditto.

*** The auctioneers begs to remind intending purchasers that the above cargo is the only shipment of similar class sugars in SMALL BAGS now in this market.
Terms at sale.

2146 Cases Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Fruits, &c.
All new goods, now landing ex late arrivals
Per Strathdon
Harlow
Dundonald, and
Strathnaver.

In splendid condition, from the celebrated favourite houses of
Colman
Copland
Whybrow
Morton
Champion
S. Hansen
Hoar and Co.

The whole of which will be for Positive Unreserved Sale, at the City Mart, George-street, WEDNESDAY, 4th September,
Commencing at half-past 10 o'clock for a quarter-to 11 sharp
Important to Merchants, Shippers, Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 4th instant, at half-past 10 for quarter-to 11 o'clock sharp, commencing precisely at the hour advertised in consequence of the large number of lots to offer.
Two thousand one hundred and forty-five cases groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, fruits, &c., consisting of
Pint and quart pickles, quart vinegar
Bottled fruits, red cabbage, onions
Black currants, salad oils, pints, ½-pints, quarts
Jams, in lb. and 2 lb. tins, marmalade
Assorted sauces, Colman's starch, blue
Capers, Champion's vinegar
Curry powder, mustard, chicory
Salmon, ling, sardines
Dried herbs, oatmeal, pearl barley
Currants, raisins, Barcelona nuts
Lobsters, oysters, split peas
Soda crystals, whiting, &c.
☞ The auctioneers beg to direct the attention of buyers to the importance of being early in attendance, as from the large number of lots to offer the hour advertised will be strictly adhered to.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

WHYBROW'S OILMEN'S STORES.

Now landing, in excellent condition, ex Harlaw, from London.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

At the City Mart, 362, George-street, WEDNESDAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Assorted Pint Pickles, 3 dozen cases
Bottled Fruits, assorted, 3 dozen cases
Salad Oil, pints and half-pints
Assorted Sauces
Yarmouth Bloaters, &c., &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Now landing ex Harlaw, from London,
D in diamond,
66-115— 50 cases, each 3 dozen, Whybrow's pint pickles, assorted
116-140—25 cases, each 3 dozen, Whybrow's bottled fruits, assorted
141-160—20 cases, each 4 dozen, Whybrow's pints salad oil
161-180—20 ditto, ditto 6 dozen, ditto half-pint ditto
181-190—10 ditto, ditto 6 dozen, ditto half-pint sauces
191-195—5 ditto, ditto 2 dozen tins, each 2½ red herrings.
Terms at sale.

Prime Ling Fish.

Now landing, in splendid condition, ex Harlaw.

For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, City Mart, THIS DAY, the 4th September, at 11 o'clock,
D in diamond,
216-225—10 cases (tin lined) superior ling fish, each 1 cwt.
Terms at sale.

Whinfield, Hora, and Co.'s Castor Oil.

Now landing, in excellent condition, ex Harlaw, from London.

For Positive Sale.

To Chemists and Druggists, Storekeepers, Country Buyers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, City Mart, THIS DAY, the 4th September, at 11 o'clock,
Now landing ex Harlaw, in fine order,
D in diamond,
196-205—10 cases half pint castor oil, each 6 dozen
206-215—10 cases pint castor oil, each 4 dozen.
Terms at sale.

Colman's New Goods.

Now landed ex Harlaw, in splendid order.
For Positive Sale.
At the City Mart, George-street, WEDNESDAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock,
1-20— 20 cases Colman's No. 1 white starch, each 56 lbs.
21-30—10 ditto ditto ½ oz. Windsor blue
2 ditto each 16, 7 lb. tins, Durham mustard
3 ditto ditto 28, 4 lb., ditto ditto
5 ditto 6 dozen, half lbs., ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Black Malt.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, September 4th, at half-past 10, for a quarter to 11 o'clock sharp,
25 bags black malt,
For porter brewing.
Terms, cash.

Bass's Triangle Ale
Bottled Porter.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
160 cases Bass's triangle ale
200 casks bottled porter.
Terms at sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the numerous lots to be submitted for SALE, at the CITY MART, THIS MORNING, the Auctioneer will commence at half-past 10 for quarter to 11 o'clock sharp. Buyers are therefore specially requested to be early in attendance.
R. F. STUBBS and CO.,
Auctioneers, George-street.
City Mart, Wednesday, 4th September.

Clarence River Pork.
In splendid order.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
18 barrels Clarence River pork, in splendid order.
Terms at sale.

New Fruits,

Just landed ex Harlaw, in prime condition, from the favourite house, Samuel Hanson and Co.

Sultana Raisins
Turkey Figs.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock,
D in diamond,
810-314—5 cases Sultana raisins, in boxes
315-317—3 cases prime Turkey figs, in quarter-boxes.
Terms at sale.

Neill and Waugh's Oatmeal.
For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock,
Just landed ex Harlaw, from London,
D in diamond,
318-337—20 barrels sound Scotch oatmeal, each 2 cwt.
338-342—5 cases, each 48 tins, each 14 best oatmeal
Ditto, each 16 tins, each 28, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Sulphate Copper.
Flower Sulphur.
Jamaica Bleached Ginger,

Now landed in splendid order, ex Harlaw, from London.

For Positive Sale.

At the City Mart, George-street, WEDNESDAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Chemists, Druggists, Ginger Beer Brewers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, City Mart, THIS DAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock,
Now landed ex Harlaw, from London,
D,
226-245—20 kegs sulphate copper, each 1 cwt.
246-265—20 barrels flower sulphur, 31 cwt.
266-275—10 ditto Jamaica bleached ginger
193-5— 3 bales fresh senna
196-205—10 cases Whinfield's castor oil, half-pints, 6 dozen
206-216—10 cases ditto pints ditto, 4 dozen.
Terms at sale.

Price's Belmont Sperms, 1 lb. packets.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, September 4 h, at half-past 10, for a quarter to 11 o'clock sharp,
300 boxes Belmont sperms, in 1 lb. packets,
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Congou Teas

Ex Ashburton, Omer and Julie, Princess, &c.
To close an account.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 for quarter to 11 sharp,
60 chests fine congou, 85 to 86 lbs.
95 ditto ditto
56 ditto ditto.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, liberal.

Currants.

Balance of a Shipment—to close an account.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 for quarter to 11 sharp,
18 barrels Patras currants
Terms at sale.

Woolpacks.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, September 4th, at half-past 10, for a quarter to 11 o'clock sharp,
25 bales superior woolpacks, 10 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Morton's Goods.

Now landed ex Harlaw, from London.
For Positive Sale.
Albert's Sardines, in ½ and ¼-tins
Potted Meats
Bloater Paste
Jams, in tins
Herbs, &c

Choice New Goods.
Now landing, and for Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, September 4th, at 11 o'clock,
46 65—20 cases, each 6 dozen, Batger's 1-lb. jams
66 77— 2 cases potted meats
68 77—10 cases sardines, Albert's, halves
78 87—10 cases ditto, quarters
279-283— 5 cases herbs, each 6 dozen
20 barrels round oatmeal, each 2 cwt.
5 cases, 48 tins ditto, 14 lbs.
16 ditto 28 lbs.
10 cases best ling, each 1 cwt.
Terms at sale.

Important to Millers, Bakers, Speculators, &c., &c.

On account of whom it may concern.
For Positive Sale, without reserve.

Ex Emma,
718 Sacks Choice Picked Wheat.

Ex Bosphorus,
100 Sacks Hart's Adelaide Household Flour.

Ex Exonia,
44 Sacks Adelaide Seconds.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from H. H. Beauchamp, Esq., to sell by auction, at Hill's Stores, Grafton Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, the 4th September, at 3 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern.
718 sacks choice picked wheat, just landed ex Emma, viz :—
Lot 1—150 sacks prime wheat, damaged by sea water
2—149 ditto ditto ditto
3—150 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
4—150 ditto ditto, ditto
5— 52 ditto ditto, ditto
6— 67 ditto ditto, ditto.

718 sacks—about 2600 bushels.
Also, ex Bosphorus, from Adelaide.
"Adelaide"—19 sacks Hart's household flour, stained
34 ditto ditto ditto, slightly damaged
47 ditto ditto ditto, sound.

100 sacks—10 tons,
and ex Exonia from Adelaide,
Willunga Mills—44 sacks—4 4-10 tons, Adelaide seconds flour, stained.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIMBER, of every description.

Doors. Sashes Mouldings, &c.

To Builders, Contractors, and the Trade.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Chadwick and Smith to sell by auction, at the Liverpool-street Steam Saw Mills, on TUESDAY, September 10th, at 3 o'clock,
The valuable, extensive, and well-selected stock now on hand, comprising,
Cedar, of various sizes
Pine, ditto
1-inch ditto, T. and G.
½-inch ditto, ditto
1-inch ditto, ditto
1-inch beech and ash, ditto
Best colonial hardwood, all sizes
1-inch T. and G. hardwood
Oregon deals and scantling
Hardwood laths, all lengths
Posts, rails, palings, shingles, &c.
Pine and cedar doors, all sizes
Ditto sashes, ditto
Ditto skirtings, ditto
Ditto architraves, ditto
Ditto mouldings, ditto
And a number of lots suitable for small builders.
Full particulars and terms at sale

First Spring Shipment.

Ex Brankley Castle, and Harlaw.

35 Packages New Seasonable Drapery, 8 ops, &c.

Greys, Longcloths, Dress Stuffs
Hosiery, Fancy Flannels Crinolines
Woollens, Super Clothing, &c.

THIS DAY, 4th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock.

MR. R. G. VALLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank Court, THIS DAY, 4th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock,
35 packages, as above, containing
Fancy crimson flannels
Grey calicoes
Longcloths
India twills
4-4 and 40 inch forhars
Dress stuffs
Black alpacas
Spot and sprig books
Cotton and linen ticks
Women's white cotton hose
Ditto straw and leghorn hats
Ditto ditto, trimmed
White ground crimson shirts
Ditto ditto silk warps
Scotch twilled shirts
Black alpaca sacs
Fancy doe and tweed sacs
Ditto ditto trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Ditto ditto suits
Straw and fancy trimmings
Drab shell and felt hats, &c.
Terms liberal, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Chariot of Fame, —— master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

WEDNESDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MR. R. G. VALLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 over P reversed and R conjoined in diamond, 453—1 bale, containing 20 dozen Scotch twilled shirts, baling, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

To Woollen Warehousemen, Tailors, Drapers, and others

WEDNESDAY, 4th instant.

Fancy Doeskins
Fancy Tweeds
Fancy Coatings.

MR. R. G. VALLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank court, THIS DAY, 4th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock,
4 cases of the above.
Terms at sale.

Sale of Drapery, Woollens, Slops, Hosiery, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 4th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
39 packages, just landed ex Nineveh, and Liberator, comprising grey and white calicoes, dress stuffs, mohairs, sewed muslins, ready-made clothing, crimean shirts, summer tweeds, hosiery.
Women's and children's mohair manitos
Black and coloured ribbon velvets
Men's black and fancy doeskin trousers
Coloured coburgs and alpacas
Plain and fancy winceys
West End collars, paper ditto
Covered skirts, rough hollands
Printed buckskins, &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Umbrellas
Ditto Carriage Rugs.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Ben Lomond, Cargill, master, from London.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 4th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
H&L in diamond over S,
48—1 case lined zinc
12 dozen 4 feet 9 to 5 feet 9 gingham umbrellas, slight
2 dozen 6 feet (pine head) carriage ditto, ditto
6 waterproof carriage rugs, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes, Howe's Sewing Machines, French Calf and Kid Skins.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. M. MALONEY has been favoured by the importers with instructions to sell by auction, on an early day (due notice of which will be given in future advertisements),
Men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes, of Davies and Sons' manufacture, just arrived per Alexander Duthie
French calf and kid skins, per same ship.
Also,
Howe's sewing-machines, Nos. A, B, and C, with all the latest improvements, just arrived ex Queensland, from New York direct.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

To close Partnership Accounts.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, on an early day,
That very fine and well-known property,
THE REDLAND BAY ESTATE,
on the shores of Moreton Bay, near Cleveland, and now under cultivation as a SUGAR, COTTON, and COFFEE PLANTATION, and in perfect working order.

Samples of the sugar and cotton produced on the estate can be seen at the Rooms of the auctioneers.
Full particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

WEDNESDAY, September 11th.

SPLENDID PASTORAL INVESTMENT.

BARCOO,
MITCHELL DISTRICT,
QUEENSLAND,

These really first-class Runs, known as
FOREST HILL, CRESSWELL CRAYS, and DULWICH SOUTH,
together with
16,042 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP.

These runs comprise 280 square miles of magnificently grassed country, consisting of Myall Downs, with abundance of salt bush, and are watered by the Ravensbourne River, Bride Creek, and their tributaries. They are bounded by the well known runs owned by the Earl of Macclesfield, Messrs. Birkleman and Lambert's "Llstowel Downs," and the station of Messrs. Moore and Reid, Garrett and Thompson, and A. B. Buchanan.
The leases are for fourteen years, with privilege of extension for five years.
The improvements are substantial, and include dwelling-house, store, men's huts, wool shed, paddock and stock yard, and shepherds' huts and yards; also, a garden and well, containing a never failing supply of water.
The terms are easy, and the runs are capable of carrying in ordinary seasons from 60,000 to 70,000 sheep, which number could be greatly increased by a moderate outlay on dams, and reservoirs, the formation of the country affording splendid facilities for their construction.
With the above Station will be sold the following first-class Sheep, warranted sound and never diseased :—
5300 Ewes, to lamb in August and September
1700 ditto, maidens
1950 ditto, weaners
4826 Wethers, 2 years to aged
1100 ditto, 15 months to 2 years
1616 ditto, weaners
250 Rams.

16,042 Sheep, more or less

*** Horses, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

IRWIN and TURNER have received instructions to sell by public auction (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at their Rooms, 171, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street,
The above valuable pastoral properties, on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock,

☞ The auctioneers have much pleasure in calling the attention of squatters and capitalists to these magnificent stations, as from the extensive area of well-known fattening country which they include, and the superior character of the sheep, they are certain to prove a most profitable investment. During the late severe drought, in addition to the stock belonging to the run, about 26,000 sheep, the property of other parties, driven off their own country from want of water, were lambed down and depastured on these runs. The last winter lambing yielded an increase of 102 per cent.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF FREEHOLD PASTORAL PROPERTY.

COUNTY OF COWLEY, MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.

THAT MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD ESTATE
known as
NARRANGULLA.

IRWIN and TURNER have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock,
The well known NARRANGULLA ESTATE, comprising 10,000 acres of purchased land, having a frontage of seven miles to the Murrumbidgee, within a short distance of YASS.
THE COUNTRY is LUXURIANTLY GRASSED, and WELL WATERED by the Murrumbidgee River and several intersecting creeks, which yield an unfailing supply, and render every portion of the estate available for stock. It is admirably adapted for either sheep or cattle
THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of a comfortable 3-room cottage, 3-stall stable, stock, and milking yards, horse and fattening paddocks, enclosed with about 10 miles of split rail fence
With the above will be sold
500 head of well-bred cattle.
In offering the above property for sale, the auctioneers feel confident that they are affording purchasers a most favourable opportunity for a safe and profitable investment. They therefore request that gentlemen desirous of obtaining a first-class freehold estate, will inspect Narrangulla, and judge for themselves as to the advantages it possesses.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

DARLING DOWNS and MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

That extensive and desirable Station known as
KOOROON,
in the Darling Downs and Maranoa Districts, Queensland, about 120 miles from Dalby, to which place the railway is expected to be completed shortly.
Together with
7300 Mixed Sheep, more or less
1000 ditto Cattle, ditto ditto

Terms—One-third cash upon the fall of the hammer, residue by approved bills at twelve and twenty-four months, dated from day of sale, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, secured by mortgage upon station and stock.

HARRISON and JONES have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Hall of the Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, at 12 o'clock,
That magnificent pastoral property, KOOROON, containing ten blocks superior country, embracing an area of 332 square miles, consisting of good, sound, open country, with a luxuriant growth of saltbush, blue grass, and other fattening herbage, lightly timbered with myall, box, silver-leafed ironbark, and is abundantly watered by the Moonie River, the never-failing Teelbar Creek, Badhill Creek, and other watercourses running through the centre of the run.

With the station will be sold the following stock, viz :—

Ewes.....	780	2 years
	1458	3 ditto
	766	4 ditto
	1201	5 ditto
Wethers	490	2 and 2½ years
	2571	3 to 5 ditto
Rams	37	
Total.....	7303	more or less (lambs given in)

Cattle ..... 1000 head, more or less.
Stores, horses, working bullocks, drays, tools, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

The improvements are of a most extensive and complete description, consisting of—large slab house, containing 6 rooms, verandah, store and storekeeper's rooms, kitchen with rooms, garden, 10-acre horse paddock, a 500-acre paddock (3-rail fence), 2 men's huts, Superintendent's house, with dining-room, 4 bedrooms and verandah, built of sawn stuff; detached kitchen, store and storekeeper's rooms, milking and slaughtering yards, stock yard with new crush for working 1000 head cattle; also, another yard, 3 miles back from River, herding and drafting yards, capable of working 500 head of cattle; overseer's house and out-stations, with huts and yards, in spots conveniently chosen, over all the run.
The character of the Darling Downs district is too well known to need any comment, and the proximity of this station to a railway terminus, together with the fact of its being for positive sale, by order of the mortgagee, it affords to intending purchasers an opportunity of securing an investment rarely to be met with, and, being sold just before shearing, enables the purchaser to reap an immediate return.
Full particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneers, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Terms at sale.

SECTION 7.—10 allotments, with DOUBLE FRONTAGES, of 49½ feet to Walker and Morehead streets, EACH ALLOTMENT ABOUT QUARTER OF AN ACRE.
SECTION 8.—8 allotments with DOUBLE FRONTAGES, of 49½ feet to Morehead and Young streets, EACH ALLOTMENT QUARTER OF AN ACRE.

TITLE.—The well-known Waterloo Estate Title, held on a 99 years' lease.

Terms at Sale.

J. V. GORMAN has been instructed by Messrs. MOREHEAD and YOUNG to sell by public auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 17th September,
The lease for 88 years, from 31st December, 1826, of those beautiful building sites in
THE WATERLOO SUBURB,
as particularised above.
☞ Throughout the entire circuit of the city suburbs there cannot be found more
LOVELY BUILDING SITES
than those which will be submitted at this sale.
The view is almost unlimited, taking in the entire range of country from the RANDWICK Heights, the BOTANY DOWNS AND WATERS, Newtown, right round to the city, with the bold outline of the Blue Mountains in the distant background. In addition to these attractions special attention is due to the proximity of the ALBERT CRICKET GROUND, now one of the MOST FAVOURITE PLACES of Holiday RESORT for the citizens of Sydney, a near view of which is commanded from most of the allotments.
The large extent of the allotments afford
AMPLE SPACE FOR VILLAS AND GARDENS,
while the building and other covenants of the lease will be found to have been arranged on a liberal scale, and to suit the circumstances of all classes of buyers.
*** Each lot will be put up at an upset minimum price, and POSITIVELY SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER.
LARGE PLAN on view at the Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, where a copy of the lease may be inspected, and every information obtained.
WATERLOO SUBURB,
comprising those beautifully undulating lands almost
IMMEDIATELY CONTIGUOUS
TO THE CITY,
and bounded as follows.
ON THE WEST, by the southerly continuation of ELIZABETH STREET.
ON THE NORTH, by Cooper-street.
ON THE EAST, by Young street, dividing it from BAPTIST'S GARDENS; and
ON THE SOUTH, by Phillip street and the ALBERT CRICKET GROUND.
The whole of these lands have recently been most carefully surveyed and laid out as follows, with
STREETS 66 FEET WIDE.

SECTION 3—20 allotments with DOUBLE FRONTAGES, of from 49½ to 56 feet to Morehead and Young streets; EACH ALLOTMENT QUARTER OF AN ACRE.
SECTION 4—8 allotments with DOUBLE FRONTAGES, of from 49½ to 51½ feet to Walker and Morehead streets; EACH ALLOTMENT ABOUT QUARTER OF AN ACRE.
SECTION 5.—18 allotments with frontages of 33 to 66 feet to Elizabeth and Walker streets; each allotment 15½ or 31 PERCHES.
SECTION 6—29 allotments with frontage of 33 to 66 feet to Elizabeth or Walker streets; each allotment either 15½ or 31 PERCHES.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

NEWTOWN ROAD.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES
in the centre of the business portion of Newtown, at the junction of the Newtown Road and Mary-street, opposite to the Commercial Bank, and adjoining Mr. Lucas's shop and dwelling.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock,
THREE BUILDING SITES,
having each a frontage of upwards of 20 feet to the Newtown Road, with a depth of 100 feet, extending to a lane; also
TWO ALLOTMENTS,
having each a frontage of 20 feet to Mary-street.

☞ These allotments are without exception the most valuable sites for business purposes in this populous suburb, and must be SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, to close mortgagee's account.
Plan on view at the Rooms
Terms at sale.

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS IN AN ESTATE.

SCONE
MUSWELLBROOK
MURRURUNDI.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 9th September, at 11 o'clock,
The following freehold properties :

TOWN OF SCONE.
Allotment 5, section 2, half an acre grant to R. Ward, situated at the corner of Hill and Kingdon streets, opposite the English schoolhouse.

TOWN OF MUSWELLBROOK.
Allotment, portion of lot 10, section 4, one quarter of an acre, Hill and Bridge streets, together with BRICK COTTAGE and outbuildings thereon, recently in the occupation of Mr. William Chapman.

TOWN OF MURRURUNDI.
Allotments 1 and 2, section 1, each 2 roods, granted to R. Ward. These lots adjoin Mr. Loxham's property, close to the Presbyterian Church.
Allotments 5 to 10 of section 3, each 2 roods, fronting Liverpool-terrace, grants to R. Ward. This land is enclosed.

☞ These are choice sites, in the above flourishing towns, and must be sold to close accounts.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 4th September.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 4th September,
By order of the Mortgagees.
SOUTH HEAD ROAD.—Allotment of Land close to Elisa street, near the "Cossohman's Arms," with the Weatherboard Cottage thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. Mark Dewbery.
HUNTER'S HILL PULPIT POINT.—13 splendid Villa Sites, each containing 1 acre to 2½ acres, adjoining the property of E. Manning, Esq.
HUNTER'S HILL, THE PASSY ESTATE.—A portion of this well-known choice property as subdivided into allotments.
HUNTER'S HILL, ERNEST-STREET.—Allotment of land fronting Ernest-street and Kissing Point Road.
PARAPET STONE.—A quantity of about 20 perches now lying close to Mr. M'Ritchie's property off Bowman-street.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

Choice Country Estate.

CARRINGTON,
PORT STEPHENS.

THE TABLEE ESTATE,
comprising 108 Acres of Land, formerly occupied by Admiral King and Sir E. Perry, together with the Houses thereon erected

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th September,
That choice country estate,
THE TABLEE ESTATE,
situate at Carrington, Port Stephens, comprising 108 acres of land, sixteen of which are cleared and of first-class character; four acres are planted as a vegetable garden, and three acres of the land are laid out, terraced, and planted with choice fruit trees. The remainder is well covered with heavy timber.
Upon the estate are erected
A MOST COMFORTABLE COTTAGE,
built of brick and stone, with flagged verandah, 80 x 6 feet, and 37 6 x 6, containing six lofty and spacious rooms, good kitchen, servants' room, and wash-house;
Also,
ANOTHER 6-ROOM COTTAGE.
There is a stone wharf on the property, and a good boat harbour.

☞ This very choice property, now in the market for positive sale, can be specially recommended to the attention of those seeking a really good and comfortable family residence. The views from the estate are most beautiful, and the communication easy, a steamer passing the property weekly.
To any one desiring to retire from the cares of active business life, or seeking renewed health from the invigorating ocean air, it would be difficult to find any place combining the desiderata requisite for insuring such ends superior to the one now offered.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

LOT 1.—The Land and Building known as the Free Church of England
LOT 2.—The Land and Premises known as the Non-Vested Public School, adjoining the above.

Title Unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the Committee of the Free Church of England and the Trustees of the Church and School, to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on
WEDNESDAY, 11th September,
The following valuable properties :—
LOT 1. All that block of land situate in Woolloomooloo, having a frontage to
BOURKE-STREET,
of 36 feet 9 inches, more or less, by a depth of 80 feet, more or less, to Charles-lane, on which is erected the Building known as
THE FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,
built of brick and stone, with shingled roof.
LOT 2.—All that block of land adjoining the above, having a frontage of 18 feet to
BOURKE-STREET,
by a depth of 80 feet, more or less, on which are erected the buildings attached to THE FREE CHURCH, comprising
THE SCHOOL HOUSE,
a substantial brick building, with shingled roof; also at the rear, fronting Charles-lane, the brick building comprising the VESTRY, &c.

☞ These buildings are too well known to need description, they have been most faithfully built, and are in every respect of first-class character.
These properties are in the market by order of those who, having had the deepest interest in the success of the Church and School, have now resolved to submit them for POSITIVE SALE by public auction.
No part of Sydney presents a better opportunity for investment than that in which these properties are situated, the certainty of prospective value and the position they occupy being such as to admit of no question. Trustees of societies and those requiring buildings specially adapted for public purposes are invited to inspect these properties before the day of sale.

BISHOPTHORPE, GLEBE.

CHOICE COTTAGE RESIDENCE,
fronting
ARUNDEL-TERRACE,
immediately opposite the University.

Title, unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September,
All that valuable block of land, being lot 16, section 5 of the BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE, having a frontage of
58 FEET to ARUNDEL-TERRACE,
by a depth of 145 feet through to
CATHERINE-STREET,
on which is erected
THAT CHOICE COTTAGE RESIDENCE,
now in the occupation of Mr. WILLIAM BULLARD, and built of brick, on stone foundations, with roof partly slated and partly shingled, containing hall 6 feet wide, 4 rooms, bath-room, pantry, kitchen and servant's room, with stable at the rear, and garden, which has been laid out with exquisite taste and planted with choice shrubs and flowers.

☞ This property is unique in every respect; the building is most substantial, the position most desirable, the house and grounds throughout are in excellent order, and the access to the city by omnibuses passing every five minutes, gives to this property all the advantages of a city residence, whilst its position places it in the country.

☞ The property is held under 99 years' lease, subject to ground rent.

HUNTER'S HILL.

2 ACRES OF LAND, VILLAGE OF TARBAN, immediately opposite the residence of E. P. LAYCOCK, Esq.

TITLE—Unquestionable. TERMS at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land situate at the VILLAGE OF TARBAN, HUNTER'S HILL, containing 2 ACRES, more or less, situate immediately opposite the residence of E. P. Laycock, Esq.

This land, which will be sold in three allotments, is enclosed by a substantial post and rail fence, and is surrounded by first-class villas.

THIS DAY, 4th September.

ATTENTION is directed to the sale by public auction of the CHOICE ALLOTMENTS situate at HUNTER'S HILL, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PULPIT POINT, HUNTER'S HILL.

13 SPLENDID VILLA SITES,
Adjoining the Property of Edye Manning, Esq., and fronting the PARRAMATTA RIVER and a GOVERNMENT ROAD, containing from ¾ ACRE to 2½ ACRES each.

Title Unquestionable. Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 4th September,
That choice property situated at
PULPIT POINT, HUNTER'S HILL,
subdivided into
13 SPLENDID VILLA SITES,
each containing 1 acre to 2½ acres.
This valuable property subdivided into most convenient blocks, having frontages to the Parramatta River and a Government Road in close to Passy, the charming estate of Edye Manning, Esq., and commands most delightful views of the river and surrounding scenery. The subdivision has been arranged with great care, and in blocks which will enable a purchaser to have good room for a house and pleasure grounds. As the sale is bona fide, intending purchasers will do well to inspect the property before the day of sale.
Plan on view at Mort's Rooms.

PASSY ESTATE, HUNTER'S HILL.
A portion of which has been subdivided into Allotments

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from Edye Manning, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 4th September,
A portion of his choice well-known property,
PASSY,
which has been recently subdivided into allotments, to meet the requirements of all classes as follows :—
SECTION 1,
containing 10 allotments, having frontages of from 70 feet, more or less, to a reserved road, by depths of from 90 to 300 feet.
*** Some of these allotments front the Lane Cove River.
SECTION 2,
containing 11 allotments, having frontages of about 50 feet more or less, to two reserved roads, of from 136 to 273 feet, more or less.
SECTION 3,
containing 12 allotments, having frontages of about 50 feet, more or less, to a Government road, and a reserved road, by depths of about 152 feet.
SECTION 4,
containing 18 allotments, having frontages of about 66 feet, more or less, to a Government road, and a reserved road, by depths of from 94 to 150 feet.
SECTION 5
containing 22 allotments, having frontages of about 66 feet, more or less, to a Government road, and a reserved road, by depths of from 90 to 350 feet.

In the subdivision of this estate by Mr. A. S. Huntley, under the supervision of the proprietor, especial care has been taken to plot the ground, so that the requirements of all classes should be cared for.
The character of this charming property is so well known as to call for no comment from the Auctioneers, without exception the most beautiful estate on the river, it needs only to direct the attention of the public to the sale to attract the inquiry which a property of this character is entitled to command.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Lithographs for distribution.
Title—Lands Titles Act.
Terms, liberal.

POSITIVE SALE.

ALLOTM

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JAMES MORGAN, Hairdresser, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Daughter, ANNIE ELLEN; the procession to move from his residence, Parramatta-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and R. HANSLOW, Undertakers, 22, Globe Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS PATTERSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Wife MARY ANN, to move from his residence, Herbarium Cottage, Birch Grove, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. W. H. WOOD, Undertaker, Darling-st, Balmain, and 678 George-st.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM FUNSTON are invited to attend the funeral of his late beloved son, JOHN; to move from his residence, 341, Sussex street, near Goulburn-street, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, opposite Christ Church.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.

The Society is prepared to grant Loans on Mortgage of Eligible First class Property under the following Table, calculated at a reduced rate of interest, viz.:—

TABLE F.

INSTALMENTS (INCLUDING PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST), REQUIRED TO REPAY £100 LENT.

In Years	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	27 11 0	13 13 0	4 10 6
3	19 1 6	9 9 2	3 2 8
4	14 17 0	7 7 4	2 8 10
5	12 6 8	6 2 4	2 0 6
6	10 13 2	5 5 8	1 15 0
7	9 9 4	4 14 0	1 11 2

Loans will also be entertained on ordinary fixed Mortgage.

ALEXANDER J RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 1st July, 1867.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES
Effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

DEURRASK OF INSURANCE RATES THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £2,000,000.
Invested Funds, £900,000.
In consequence of the withdrawal of certain companies from the tariff advertised in June last, the undersigned is prepared to entertain proposals and accept risks on buildings and contents, on their respective merits, without reference to any tariff of rates.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Resident Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The TARIFF having been ABANDONED the Directors are now prepared to accept applications for insurance against fire, at rates fixed entirely upon the merits of each risk, without reference to the classification that has hitherto ruled.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

FIRE RATES REDUCED.—The UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £500,000.
Liability unlimited.
Insurance against FIRE at reduced rates.
MARINE risks accepted on goods to or from all ports.
Policies made payable in London if required.
RATES on application to
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE ROYAL FIRE AMD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
This Company is now prepared to accept proposals at rates exigible to risks without reference to any Tariff whatever.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

NO INCREASE IN RATES.
THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £800,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE, upwards of £330,000.
The Directors of the EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY are prepared to grant insurances against FIRE upon FIRST CLASS PROPERTY at the lowest rates of premium.
New South Wales Branch Office, 34, Hunter-street, Sydney.
10th June, 1867.

NO INCREASE IN RATES.
NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established in 1821
PAID UP CAPITAL, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES about EIGHTY MILLIONS
ANNUAL DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT EXCEEDS EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN SYDNEY.
PERMANENT RATES on
FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY at LOW PREMIUMS.
Its old-standing and first-class business, wealth, and large paid-up Capital enable this Society to offer to Proprietors of Private Dwelling-houses insurances at low rates, which defy competition, at the
SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Secretary.

REDUCTION IN RATES.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices: Leadenhall-street, London.
Sydney Branch: No. 96, Pitt-street.
Capitals:
Fire .....£1,000,000 | Life £100,000
Annual income exceeding £170,000.
Life Assurances on liberal terms.
FIRE RATES ONLY ON APPLICATION TO
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Secretary.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FIRE PREMIUM.
Australasian Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company.
Head Office, Collins-street, Melbourne.
The undersigned are prepared to issue policies for every description of Fire and Marine risk, at lowest current rates.
Losses settled, on adjustment, without reference to Head Office.
Marine Losses made payable in England, India, and China, or at any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.
MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £150,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1857.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
Frederick R. Dangar, Esq.
Frederick Fanning, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq.
Samuel A. Joseph, Esq., M.L.A.
Edward Knox, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Francis Mitchell, Esq., | Thomas Littlejohn, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
SECRETARY:
Robert Garrett, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON ..... Messrs. Atkins and Co.
" ADELAIDE ..... Messrs. Joseph Stilling and Co.
" BRISBANE ..... Mr. E. B. Forrest
" HOBART TOWN.. " Justin, Browne, and Co.
" LAUNCESTON .... Mr. Charles M'Arthur.
" MELBOURNE .... Messrs. Woodville, Jarrett, and Co.
" ROCKHAMPTON.. " R. L. Hunter and Co.

Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the current rates of premium.
Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company, on risks from Great Britain, &c., to the Australian colonies, payable, in case of loss, either in Sydney or London.
Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.
Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies unless specially named.
Sydney, 1st July, 1867.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for
FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE,
New South Wales Branch:
Offices—34, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Agencies throughout the Australian colonies.
F. J. JACKSON,
Resident Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and BOMB, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up ditto ..... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £250,000.
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
Marine risks taken to all parts of the world at lowest current rates.
HARRIS and LABRIE,
Agents for Sydney.
13, Macquarie place.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Invested Funds, £3,177,000
Life Reserve .. 1,175,000
having a colonial Proprietary and Board of Directors in Sydney.
Holders of Life Policies in this Company, though entitled to bonuses, are not involved in any liability of partnership, the proprietors being alone responsible for its engagements.
The peculiar bonus system of the company appropriates to the policy-holders the first claims upon profits, their shares being uncontingent and guaranteed, whilst its enormous resources offer a degree of security which few (if any) offices can give.
£250,000 of the company's funds are invested in the Australian colonies.
Life Policies protected against insolvency under special Act of Parliament.
Fire Insurances granted at current rates.
A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary,
No. 52, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Head Office—48, Moorgate street, London.
Founded A.D. 1843.
Central Office for Australia—26 and 28, Collins-street East, Melbourne.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman—William M'Arthur, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—John Churchill, Esq.

Thomas Ball, Esq., Mayor of Nottingham	William Merry, Esq.
	William Mowbarn, Esq.
Adam Bealey, Esq., M.D.	Jonathan S. Pidgeon, Esq.
Walter Griffiths, Esq.	Joseph Thackray, Esq.
Thomas Holmes, Esq.	George F. Urling, Esq.
Francis Lycett, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex	John Vanner, Esq.
	Joseph M. Ware, Esq.
John J. Lidgett, Esq.	

Secretary—Jesse Hobson, Esq., F.S.S.
The following figures show the position of the Star, from which it will be seen that it is one of the most secure and valuable offices in which to make family provision:—
Total policies issued, 16,700.

Annual income	£146,684 15 9
Total claims paid	484,588 14 8
Bonuses distributed	239,884 11 4
Reserve, or assurance, fund.....	885,631 3 4

The directors have opened a central office for Australia in 26 and 28, Collins-street East, Melbourne, under the superintendence of Mr. James Copeland (of the firm of M'Arthur, Sherrard, and Copeland), to whom all applications for agencies, &c., must be made.

PROSPECTUS of the
SYDNEY AND QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
(Limited).
Capital, £60,000, in 6000 shares of £10 each.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. Robert Towns, M.L.C.	T. S. Mort Esq.
Edward Flood, Esq.	John Frazer, Esq.
John Richardson, Esq.	Henry Bell, Esq
Henry Prince, Esq.	John Russell, Esq.
William Tucker, Esq	H. S. Tidswell, Esq.
Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C.	R. P. Raymond, Esq.
R. T. Meedie, Esq.	John Sands, Esq.
Andrew Blake, Esq	Adolph Feez, Esq.
A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.	T. R. Allt, Esq.
G. Thornton, Esq.	

PROVISIONAL SECRETARY,
Mr. William Westgarth.
BANKERS,
Bank of New South Wales.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. Want, Son, and Johnson.

In submitting a proposal for the reconstruction of the Queensland Steam Navigation Company, the promoters do so in the fullest confidence, that the project will not only commend itself to the shareholders of the present Company, but also to the public generally, as a sound and profitable investment, notwithstanding the want of success attending the operations of the original Company, the causes of which are clearly defined.
For the information of shareholders and the public, it is deemed expedient briefly to allude to the past operations of the Q. S. N. Company. To fully meet the requirements of the trade between New South Wales and Queensland, it was held imperative that nothing short of first-class steamers, whether as to build, equipment, or speed, should be placed upon the line. This, however, entailed an outlay beyond the capital of the Company, rendering it necessary for the directors to obtain advances upon the security of the property, entailing not only a heavy charge for interest, but also a proportionate expense for premiums of insurance on the vessels, amounting in the aggregate to 18 per cent. per annum, thus encroaching upon the earnings of the Company, which would otherwise have been available for dividends.
On the 20th June last, a Special General Meeting of Shareholders was held in Brisbane, when it was unanimously resolved to wind up the affairs of the Company, and the Directors were authorised to dispose of the whole of the Company's plant and property for a sum not less than £50,000, which offer has been accepted by the Provisional Committee of the Sydney and Queensland Steam Navigation Company, conditionally on the Company being formed.
The property to be acquired consists of the steamships Lady Young, Lady Bowen, Queensland, and Emu, with a large supply of Stores and duplicate Machinery, together with the valuable Freeholds, consisting of Wharf, Stores, Offices, &c., in Brisbane; the aggregate cost of which exceeded £10,000. The three first named steamships are well and favourably known in the trade to combine all the qualities of first-class sea-going vessels. The Emu is admirably adapted for the river trade, in which she is now profitably employed, and the freehold properties are unsurpassed in the colonies for the purposes to which they are appropriated.
The capital of the Company shall be £60,000, in 6000 shares of £10 each, payable as follows:—
Viz: On allotment .. .. .. 10s per share.
By pro rata at 3 months date .. 30s "
" 6 " .. 30s "
" 9 " .. 30s "
" 12 " .. 30s "
" 15 " .. 30s "
" 18 " .. 40s "
£50,000 of which sum to be paid to the Queensland Steam Navigation Company, for the whole of their property, the remaining £10,000, to be available as a reserve fund.
The management of the affairs of the Company, shall be conducted in Sydney by a Board of five Directors.
The purchase of so desirable a property at half its original cost, combined with the advantages of an established trade, is of itself a sufficient inducement to the capitalist to invest in the undertaking, and also to the commercial public who must have already experienced the advantages of additional steam communication between the two colonies.
The Company will be incorporated by Act of Parliament, and the liability of the shareholders limited to the amount of their shares, and an equal amount in addition.
As it is important for the interest of all concerned that the project should be carried into effect with as little delay as possible, intending shareholders will please apply on or before Monday, the 16th September next, in the form annexed, endorsed "Application for shares" to Mr. W. WESTGARTH, the Provisional Secretary, from whom any further information may be obtained.

Form of Application for Shares.
To the Provisional Committee of the
Sydney and Queensland Steam Navigation Company.
Gentlemen,—I have to request that you will allot me Shares in the Sydney and Queensland Steam Navigation Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the call's as specified in the prospectus, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when called upon to do so.
Name
Address
Dated at
this day of 1867

COOKE, ZOYARA, AND WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
Elizabeth-street, between Market and Park streets.
IMMENSE SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.
Proclaimed by the Public the most Unique Company and Moral Entertainment ever in Sydney.
WEDNESDAY, September 4, and every evening during the week
THE FIRST GRAND CHANGE of PROGRAMME,
Production of the great equestrian drama,
THE STEEPLE CHASE,
or the Harvest Home.
Dennis O'Calhan O'Shaleben O'Bregahan M'Murphy (a French gentleman from Cork, mounted on his thoroughbred Jerusalem) .....Mr. James Cooke
Michael M'Farlin M'Flinn M'Clusty M'Ginnis (mounted on Shankins' pony) .....Mr. Tom Bird
Supported by the whole strength of the talented company.
New and varied Scenes in the Circus.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s. Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at half-past 10. Seats in the Dress Circle may be secured daily at the Circus from 11 till 3 o'clock. Smoking strictly prohibited.
F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

MADAME SOHIBE'S WAXWORKS EXHIBITION.
Just added, the Life-like Tableaux,
THE CAPTURE OF THE CLARKES.
No extra charge.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

SURRENDER of the CLARKES to Senior-sergeant Wright, just added to the Waxworks.

CHALLENGE.—The Hand Ball Players of Appin hereby challenge an equal number of Sydney players to play a game of HAND BALL, in Appin. The acceptors of this challenge may address W. BUCKLEY, Appin.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Director.....Mr. George Coppin.
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. R. Greville.
PIT ..... ONE SHILLING.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING.
Testifying the Popularity of the MILLION PRICES to the VALEDICTORY PERFORMANCES of the Truly Great Artiste,
MADAME CELESTE,
who will appear, for positively the last time, as VANDERDECKEN, the FLYING DUTCHMAN.
Her FAREWELL APPEARANCE but SEVEN, previous to her departure for Europe, and retirement from the Stage.
Miss EMILY WISEMAN
and
Mr. J. L. HALL,
In the New Extravaganza,
PRINCESS SPRINGTIME.
Corrobboree Chorus Corrobboree Chorus.
THIS EVENING, Wednesday, September 4th,
The Entertainments will commence with the Celebrated Mystic Drama,
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN,
Or the Phantom Ship.
Vanderdecken, Madame CELESTE.
To conclude with Byron's Chef-d'œuvre, entitled
THE PRINCESS
SPRINGTIME,
Or, The Envoy who stole the King's Daughter.
King Kokolorum ..... Mr J. L. HALL.
Fantarist ..... Miss EMILY WISEMAN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, 5th September,
By Request,
THE WOMAN IN RED.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
COMMAND NIGHT,
FRIDAY EVENING, September 6th.
His Excellency the Right Hon. SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and LADY YOUNG have signified their intention of honouring the Theatre to witness the Performance of the Accomplished Artiste,
MADAME CELESTE,
In the Dramatic Comedy, entitled,
SATAN IN PARIS.
To conclude with Byron's Chef-d'œuvre entitled
PRINCESS SPRINGTIME,
In which Miss EMILY WISEMAN and Mr. J. L. HALL will appear.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at half past. Box Office at the Theatre from 11 to 3.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Members of the Theatrical Profession, desirous of ENGAGEMENT, are requested to make personal application to the undersigned, at the above Theatre, between 10 and 12 on WEDNESDAY MORNING, September 4th, 1867.
EDGAR RAY, Sole Lessee and Director.

GRAND PIGEON DERBY.
OPEN TO ALL COMERS.
To be Shot at HOMEBUSH, THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 4th.
Stewards:—John Lackey, Esq., M.P.; J. T. Ryan, Esq., M.P.; Richard Brownlow, Esq.; Richard Hill, Esq.; Thomas Dawson, Esq.; Alfred Davis, Esq.; Buchan Thomson, Esq.; R. Cobcroft, Esq.
Hon Treasurer, J. R. Yorke, Esq.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovereigns each, 2 sovereigns forfeit, at 11 birds, each 25 yards' rise, 100 yards' boundary, 5 traps, Metropolitan Club rules. The highest scorer to receive half the amount of the sweep, after deducting 1 sovereign each for birds; the second highest, one-fourth of the sweep; and the third to save his stake; or (if thirty subscribers) to receive 10 sovereigns out of the prize. The balance to go towards expenses.
After the Derby there will be a match between "Town and Country," 10 shooters on each side at 5 birds each—"the Town" to include the police district of Sydney, and "the Country" the colony of New South Wales
Guns to be of ten bore or less—charge of shot limited to 1¼ oz.
Any balance in hand, after paying expenses, will be handed over to the fund for the Widows and Orphans of Pilots Robinson and Reeder and Mr. Robert Green.
The following entries were received on Monday evening, when the squads were arranged as under:—

1.	2.	3.
G. Sharpe	A. Childs	R. Brownlow
G. Hill	M. Donohoe	J. Ferguson
D. Fye	L. Johnstone	W. R. Campbell
T. Kemp	S. Scarvell	H. Payten
J. R. Yorke	W. Clarson	J. T. Ryan
— Richardson	J. Childs	— Longfield
George Waller	— Linden	E. Cobcroft
F. Gannon	A. Cobcroft	R. P. Simpson
A. Davis	T. Dawson	W. Moon.

The entry of Mr. Thomas Dawson having been omitted, his name is now added to the second squad.

GRAND PIGEON DERBY.—In order to preserve order and guard against accident on the ground, the following regulations will be enforced:
Carriages and horsemen will enter the Homebush course by the upper gate ONLY, and proceed to the stand without going on the running ground; and no riding or driving about the course will be allowed.
No one but shooters who are provided with special tickets will be allowed to take guns on to the ground; and all scouting will be strictly prohibited.
The entrance fees at the gate will be—

	Each.
For foot passengers	6d
Man and horse	1s
For every horse drawing	6d
Every pair of wheels	6d
Each passenger in a carriage	6d.

GRAND PIGEON MATCH.—The shooting for the Derby will commence at 11 o'clock sharp. Luncheon will be on the table at 2; and the town and country match will be called on at half-past 3.

GRAND PIGEON DERBY.—It is particularly requested that Shooters will be on the ground punctually at 11 o'clock, when the first Squad will be called to the trap.

GRAND PIGEON DERBY.—Gentlemen entered for the Derby who do not receive their tickets of admission will find them left at the Horse and Jockey Inn, Homebush.
HARRY P. MOSTYN, Hon. Sec.

THE GRAND PIGEON DERBY AT HOMEBUSH.—NOTICE.—All Dogs found within the fences will be destroyed, and no person will be allowed on the ground with a gun unless furnished with a ticket from the secretary.
THOMAS DAWSON, Lessee.

GRAND PIGEON DERBY.—All ACCOUNTS against the Pigeon Derby Committee must be sent in to the undersigned for payment TO MORROW, Thursday, September 5th.
HARRY P. MOSTYN, Hon. Sec.

GRAND PIGEON DERBY.
THIS DAY at the GRAND STAND, HOMEBUSH.

GRAND PIGEON DERBY.
'BUSES to HOMEBUSH, THIS DAY.

GRAND PIGEON DERBY.
'BUSES to and from HOMEBUSH GRAND STAND, and
RAILWAY STATION.

NOTICE.—A four-horse OMNIBUS will leave the corner of King-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp for the Homebush Pigeon Matches. Fare there and back, 2s 6d.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the
GOVERNOR and LADY BOWEN.
The Bazaar and Grand Drawing of
THREE HUNDRED AND TWELVE VALUABLE PRIZES,
on the Art Union principle, in aid of the
ALL HALLOW'S CONVENT
LIQUIDATION FUND,
Brisbane, Queensland, will take place in the
SCHOOL OF ARTS, BRISBANE,
on the
24th, 25th, and 26th of SEPTEMBER.
Tickets for the Grand Drawing, One Shilling each, or 11 for Ten Shillings, may be had of Messrs. Flanagan, or Moore, George-street; or Mrs. Reading, 92, Market-street, Sydney.
The Bazaar Committee have much pleasure in announcing that the Buggy and Harness are on view at Messrs. Bennett and Edd's; the suite of Drawing-room Furniture and Lady's Davenport, at Alderman Murray's, and the Engraved Cross and Gold Watch, at Messrs. Flavelle and Co.'s, Queen-street, Brisbane. With the chance of winning such very valuable Prizes as are included in the 312 offered, and taking into account the charitable object to which the proceeds will be applied, the Committee hope that the public will generously respond to this appeal on behalf of the Establishment of the Sisters of Mercy, Brisbane.
As the Drawing will be conducted most strictly on the "Art Union" principle, absent holders of tickets will have the same chance as if present. It should, however, be carefully borne in mind that only Duplicates of Tickets, Returned and Paid for, will be thrown into the wheel. When returning Duplicates, not accompanied with money, it will consequently be necessary to state to whom such money has been paid. Even unsold Tickets are requested to be returned on or before the 24th September, as directed to Miss M. M'Dermott, Convent Sisters of Mercy, Brisbane Queensland.

MR. J. CLARK'S next QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, Monday, September 9. Colonnade, Elizabeth-st. N.

GRAND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT of
SACRED AND SECULAR MUSIC,
will be given under very distinguished patronage in the
MASONIC HALL,
THIS EVENING, 4th September, 1867,
For the BENEFIT of an AGED SUFFERER,
well known for the past twenty-five years as an earnest Educationer in Sydney.
On this occasion the great Contrapuntist, Composer, and Musician, Mr. C. E. HORSLEY, has come forward, with ready benevolence, to proffer his valuable services; and all the leading artistes and amateurs available in the metropolis will, concurrently with the above eminent gentleman, unite their talents to realise a full and rare programme of a very high standard.
Tickets to reserved seats, 5s. each; to unreserved seats, 3s. each, may be had of Messrs. Elvy and Co., Paling and Co., Anderson and Son, Reading and Wellbank, and Lemaire, George-street.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
A feeling of justice and humanity induces us to say a word in favour of an annual concert that it is our duty to support. It is for the benefit of the poor paralysed octogenarian, Mons. G. Jonson, to help him for another year onward to that home whither he is rapidly hastening, yet with trembling steps. Who knows that he may live to claim another benefit at our hands. Shall gentle blood and education and suffering humanity appeal in vain? Already some seventy subscribers of a guinea each, from amongst those who always open their purses with their hearts, have placed their names to his list.
With pure artistic generosity Mr. C. E. Horsley, the great composer and musician, and Mr. Alfred Anderson, R.A.M., Mr. Edwin Cobley, Mr. W. J. Cordner, Mrs. Cordner, Miss Mann, and others have volunteered their services, so as to ensure for visitors an evening's delightful amusement on Wednesday, the 4th September, in the Masonic Hall.—Vide SYDNEY SPORTING LIFE, August 31.
We perceive, by advertisement, that a Subscription Concert will take place on Wednesday next, the fourth of September, the proceeds of which will be applied to the benevolent and praiseworthy object of ministering to the necessities of an old and deserving member of our community, Monsieur Jonson. This gentleman, an accomplished linguist, and to whom, with many others, we are indebted in earlier years for instruction, now makes an appeal, less on the score of charity than of gratitude. Mons. Jonson is well known and ought to be remembered in his declining years. He is laid up by a paralytic attack, the termination of which cannot be far distant. Now, let his friends sooth his dying moments, by extending a liberal hand to mitigate them.—Vide BELL'S LIFE, 31st August, 1867.

ALEXANDRA HALL, open TO NIGHT for dancing. Admission, 1s.

GRAND Fancy Dress and Masquerade BALL on FRIDAY, September 6th.

FANCY DRESSES for the Ball, to be had from Mr. GREEN, Lyceum Hotel.

NOTICE.—L. MOSS begs to inform the public that, in consequence of extensive ALTERATIONS now being made at his present premises he offers his stock of Dry Goods, Haberdashery, Military Instruments and Music at great reductions.
5, Hunter-street.

PIANOFORTES by
ERARD, COLLARD, BROADWOOD, AUCHER, PLEYEL, ROBINSON, CRAMER, &c., &c.,
in new and novel designs,
at moderate prices.
PIANOFORTES, at £26, full compass warranted
PIANETTES, by CRAMER and BORD, reasonable in price
HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, in every variety, from £7 7s.
Musical instruments of every description.
Our immense stock of
VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. H. ANDERSON and SON, Music Warehouse, 360, George-street.

NOTICE—£7 PIANOFORTES, in walnut cases, by Leader, makers, always on hand.—Erard's, Collard's, Broadwood's, and Aucher and Kirkman's Pianos, in every variety.
HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, of Paris, made expressly for the undersigned, in every model.
New and Popular MUSIC.—All the best compositions of the day, at greatly reduced prices.
W. H. PALING, Agent for Erard, Aucher, Kirkman, and Alexandre 83, Wynyard-square.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Hilton Browne and Co.'s genuine collection for present sowing, on Sale. 239, Pitt-st.

GARDEN SEEDS, in large or small quantities, on Sale. Hilton Browne and Co., 239, Pitt-street.

SEED, Oats, Barley, Sorghum, Tares, Rye, Clovers, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, &c. Hilton Browne and Co.

COLONIAL Lucerne Seed, the only lot in Sydney on Sale Hilton Browne and Co., Seed Store, 239, Pitt st.

COLONIAL TOBACCO, fine sample. Also, Tobacco Stems for sheep wash. Hilton Browne and Co.

CANARY, Canary, Canary.—One Ton, just landed. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 258 and 260, Pitt-street.

HEMP SEED, Liquorice, Nuts, Calcutta Twine, slightly damaged Sperms. Stuckbury, 94, Clarence-st.

CORN, CORN.—Prime samples on SALE, in any quantity. W. SHORT, Stores, Victoria Wharf.

HAY, HAY.—A superior sample of Adelaide Hay, cheap, at LAW and TINSLEY'S, Haymarket.

AS Cook and Laundress or General Servant, a young woman with good reference. M. M., 324, Kent-st.

A COMPETENT House and Parlour Maid disengaged at Mrs. Capps's Office, King-street.

A LADY, doing an excellent Fancy Business, wishes another to join her; capital required about £15; profits good. Particulars at Mrs. Letheby's, 10, Bridge-st.

A SMART active BOY wanted; must have a knowledge of the grocery business; testimonials and reference required. James Godfrey, baker and grocer, 22, South Head Road.

A COTTAGE wanted, in one of the suburbs—North Shore preferred; must have 6 rooms, kitchen, and garden or paddock; rent not to exceed £80 to £100. S. L. B., Post Office.

A CAPE GOLD-FIELDS.—Wanted, from 12 to 20 good SHEARERS, for a large number of sheep, near Port Denison and Cleveland Bay. Passages paid per steamer Boomerang. No person need apply who cannot offer satisfactory security that he will work out the expense thereof. For particulars apply on FRIDAY, 6th September at noon, to J. G. Macdonald and Co., Victoria-chambers, 131, Pitt-street.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, young LADY for the Fancy Department. Leader, 85, South Head Road.

DRAPERY.—A vacancy for a youth as indoor APPRENTICE. Must be quick at figures. None others need apply. Open till Saturday. CABLE and CO., 664, Brickfield-hill.

FURNITURE VAN.—Wanted, to purchase a large-sized substantial Furniture VAN. State size, price, and address to Box 66, Post Office.

GROOM and Gardener wants WORK, can milk and be useful. W., HERALD Office.

MASONIC.—Wanted, to borrow or purchase MASONIC, BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c. Address, with lists and terms, H. N. M., 172, Pitt-street.

PONY.—Wanted, a good sound Pony, in saddle and harness. W. P. Holns, grocer, 178, Crown-street.

REQUIRED, for the SYDNEY HEBREW SCHOOL, a GENTLEMAN competent to impart a sound and useful English Education. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the President, Mr. JOHN ISAACS, 597, George-street South, on or before the 16th instant.

REQUIRED for the Sydney Hebrew School, a lady competent to undertake the duties of English GOVERNESS. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the president, Mr. JOHN ISAACS, 597, George-street South, on or before the 16th instant.

TO TAILORS.—Good TROUSERS HAND, Wanted. Mannix, Brothers, 109, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—First-class Cutter is open for an ENGAGEMENT. O. P., 51, Clarence st, Church hill

TO PUBLICANS.—Wanted, a small HOTEL; Surry Hills or South Sydney preferred. Address, for one week, C. S., HERALD Office.

TO WINE MERCHANTS.—Wanted, a SITUATION as Cellarman. Fourteen years' experience in London. Good reference. Address C. Y., HERALD Office.

TO PAINTERS.—A young Man wants EMPLOYMENT as an Improver to the above; has served four years. Address S. A. Williams, General Post Office. Open for a week.

TO SHEEP and CATTLE OWNERS.—Wanted, by a married man, who has a thorough knowledge of the management of both sheep and cattle, an APPOINTMENT as Superintendent; has no objection to travel to any part of the colony. For reference and testimonials apply to X. Y., Post-office, Goulburn.

WHEELER and Wilson's MACHINIST wanted, for underclothing work room. Farmer, Painter, and Pope.

WANTED, by a good Laundress, a Family's Washing. References to Mrs. Blakey, Denison-st., Woollahra.

WANTED, a smart active LAD. Chadwick and Smith, Steam Saw Mills.

WANTED, MEN, to make elastic sides and cossack boots. T. Taylor, 4, Market-street West.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to pork butchering. J. Andreas, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a HARNESS MAKER. Apply George Bolus, 3, Harnett-street, Woollcomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a first-class SODA WATER and CORDIAL MANUFACTURER. Mr. Heafey, Pitt-st.

WANTED, BOOTMAKERS finishers, and rivetors. Edward Kennedy, 313, George-street.

WANTED, to LEND MONEY, on Plate, Watches, Clothing, &c. 279, Sussex-st., near Bathurst-st.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT, for small family. Apply Laurel Cottage, Ashfield.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Griffiths, Lavender Bay, North Shore.

WANTED, a NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN. This day, between 11 and 1, 34, Riley-street.

WANTED, a DRESSMAKER to join another. Advertiser has a machine. 384, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE. 455, Pitt-street South, 2 doors from Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, 17, for the Clarence River. Apply G. J. Kuhl, Caledonian Wharf, King-st.

WANTED, by a competent Dressmaker, recently arrived, EMPLOYMENT. 309, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Bandmaster, and Cornet and Clarionette Players, for H.M.S. Challenger. Apply on board.

WANTED, a first-class GROOM; a single man preferred. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 47, Park-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Wetnurse, or take a child. No. 1, Brown Bear-lane, Lower George st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, in any capacity; speaks French and English; 5 yrs character. P.A., HERALD.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby, one to sleep at home preferred. 192, George-street.

WANTED, 2 strong Iron TANKS, 4 feet long, 3 feet by 2 feet deep. Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a RUNNER. Apply William Grover, 79, Clarence-street.

WANTED, an active YOUTH, to cut linings and trim off. Padswell's Boot Factory.

WANTED, an active GIRL, to be generally useful. Apply Mrs. Lemaire, 472, George-street

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOURMAID. Mrs. W. Saber, 502, George street.

WANTED, a MAN, to work in the garden and milk. Apply to William Long, 420, George street.

WANTED, a competent NURSEMAID. Apply Mrs. Asher 49, Philip-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15, to mind a baby. 360, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, 15½, Buckingham-street, near Devonshire-st., South Sydney.

WANTED, by a competent Dressmaker, EMPLOYMENT by the day. M. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL, a HORSE, Dogcart, and Harness. Apply B. Gormley, Edgecliff Rd., Woollahra.

WANTED, a Professed COOK, for a Hotel. Apply at 126, Castlereagh-street, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED, a strong LAD used to the bush. Apply R. Drysdale, Kent-street.

WANTED, a clean active Young MAN, as butcher. Apply at L. Goldsmith's, Markets.

WANTED, a good COACHSMITH, well up in spring-making. Adams and Webber, Newtown.

WANTED, a Farming LAD, for the Clarence River. Nipper and Son, 123, Sussex-street.

WANTED, active GIRL, as General Servant. Glen View, 410 Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, two A.B.'s, barque Charlotte Andrews, Gordon Wharf.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a SITUATION in a small family. 26, Yurong-street.

WANTED, a Grocer's ASSISTANT. P. Bowes, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, immediately, Gingerbeer BOTTLES. 107, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, that can wash. Apply 182, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, STOCK LOGS, 10-inch, not less. Robertson's Factory, 483 to 489, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant) At No. 79, Stanley-street, opposite Cane's School.

WANTED, a smart LAD. Apply W. Baird, 150, William-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to be generally useful; must do plain washing. 26, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, TACKERS and FINISHERS for shirts. 149, Pitt-street, near Hunter street.

WANTED, a young MAN who has some experience in the clothing business. 33, South Head Road.

WANTED, TH